REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,481.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year, in advance | Rs. 42 |
| Half Year „ | „ 24 |
| Three Months „ | „ 14 |
| One Month „ | „ 5 |

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do | „ 2 8 |
| Third do | „ 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Ballantine, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th February 1873, at 4 P.M.

| Feb. 1873. | | Feb. 1873. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 8 | Leave Tuticorin 16 |
| „ Ratnagherry | 9 | „ Colombo 17 |
| „ Vingorla | 10 | „ Galle 18 |
| „ Goa | 10 | „ Nerapatam 21 |
| „ Carwar | 10 | „ Madras 23 |
| „ Mangalore | 11 | „ Coconada 25 |
| „ Cannanore | 12 | „ Vizagapatam 26 |
| „ Tellicherry | 12 | „ Bimlipatam 27 |
| „ Calicut | 13 | „ False Point 28 |
| „ Beypore | 13 | March. |
| „ Cochin | 14 | Arrive CALCUTTA 2 |
| „ Alleppy | 14 | |

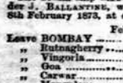
The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by the Rail. Passengers for Cochin may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUATUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 838 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st January 1873, at noon.

| Jan. 1873. | | Feb. 1873. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 31 | Leave BUSHEH 19 |
| „ Kurrachee | Feb. 4 | „ Fao 19 |
| „ Gundur | 5 | „ Bushire 21 |
| „ Muscat | 7 | „ Linga 26 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 9 | „ Bunder Abbas 27 |
| „ Linga | 11 | „ Muscat March 2 |
| „ Bahrein | 11 | „ Gusdur 4 |
| „ Bushire | 12 | „ Kurrachee 7 |
| „ Fao | 16 | „ BOMBAY 10 |
| Arrive BUSSEH | 16 | |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th February 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.
HARRISON LINE.
TO SAIL ABOUT 31st JANUARY.

S. S. AMBASSADOR, 1,950 TONS R., 250 H. P. NOMINAL.

THIS splendid and very fast Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, is now discharging her first cargo from Liverpool to Calcutta, and will be despatched as above. Her Saloon accommodation is extensive and of the most superb description, and no effort has been spared to render the Cabins cool and comfortable. A Stewardess will be carried.

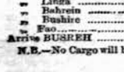
PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can however be procured on board at moderate rates.

For passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.
WALLACE & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE New Steamer TIMOR, 1440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H. P., nominal, will SAIL early in FEBRUARY. She made the passage from England to Bombay in 27 steaming days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on deck, handsomely fitted, for 26 First-class Passengers; and she will carry a STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

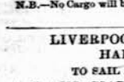
To Suez ..... Rs. 300
To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.



MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,340 tons. This fine Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior description with Cabins on deck, and is fitted with a Music Saloon, smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs 500,
Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.
For Passage and further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WILSON LINE.
LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will have despatch :—

The "CID," 1,400 tons, with accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers, about the 8th February.

The "ORLANDO," 1,437 tons, about the middle of February. This favorite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well-ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 26 days. A liberal table is kept. The Steamer has a Surgeon and Stewardesses.

First Class ..... Rs. 500 | Second Class ..... Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

The "VIRAGO," 1,737 tons, and other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871, especially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck having accommodation for Twenty Passengers, will be despatched about the 12TH FEBRUARY next.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool ..... £50
„ Suez ..... £30
„ Malta ..... £40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Bombay, 27th January 1873. Agents.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HINDOSTAN | 3,118 Tons | 600 H.P., on 3rd March. |
| PESHAWUR | 3,782 „ | 600 „ on 17th „ |
| AUSTRALIA | 3,642 „ | 600 „ on 31st „ |
| KHEDIVE | 3,742 „ | 600 „ on 14th April. |
| CALPHAY | 2,983 „ | 500 „ on 28th „ |
| DECCAN | 3,128 „ | 600 „ on 12th May. |

FARE.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 460 |
| Second Class | „ 280 |

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 24th January 1873.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 3rd February, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HYDASPES (2,694 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain J. M. Rogers, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 11th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, 1,900 tons and 400 H.P., Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 8th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adena | £22 | £15 | £4 |
| Suez | 35 | 22 | 8 |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 35 | 14-10 |

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge,
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st FEBRUARY 1873.
INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st MARCH 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 6th November 1871.

## HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive Pay, and Insure Baggage.

Grant DRAFTS on their London House at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and
45 Pall Mall.

| SOUTHAMPTON. | LIVERPOOL. |
|---|---|
| KING, SEYMOUR & Co. | KING, BAILLIE & Co. |

CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. TIMAVO, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for examination and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

YOUNG & Co., Agents S.S. Timavo.
Bombay, 24th January 1873.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY,
38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES OF PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs HEERALALL and COMPANY will sell the undermentioned shares by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, No 38, Meadow Street, Fort, by order of Thacker Raghoo Roy Dahya, and on account at the risk of Mortgagee Varachand Walji, viz.,

50 Shares of Port Canning Land Company, Limited.

25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the shares will be delivered next day after the full payment of the remaining purchase money.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 26th January 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the remaining Stock-in-trade of the Bookselling Establishment, at No. 35, Elphinstone Circle, lot from SATURDAY the 25th Sale will be resumed This Day THURSDAY, the 30th day of Jan. 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, from Lot No. 453, consisting of Books on Light Literature and Reading Charts, Parchment, large stock of Stationery, Inks, Fancy Articles, Concertina Flute, Guitar and Violin String, Office and Shop Furniture, Treasury Safe, Fire-proof by Chubb's and sundry miscellaneous articles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1873.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND SUPERIOR PATHANSE TURBANS OR PAGOOTEES.
MADE FOR ORDER.

On SATURDAY, the 1st Proximo Messrs. S. SHRIC ISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, after 3 P.M., by order of John Mahomed Bin Noor Mahamed :—

On account and at the risk of Aboopchaud Lalljee.

3 Superior Pathanee Turbans Green, 36 hands long.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Do. | do. | Red | 36 do. |
| 11 | Do. | do. | do. | 30 do. |
| 21 | Do. | do. | Green | 100 do. and Yellow. |
| 16 | Do. | do. | Red | 125 do. |
| 6 | Do. | do. | Yellow | 125 do. |

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SECOND-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Darookhana Bunders, on account of the first purchasers.

About 600 Tons second-class Teak Squares.
50 Tons Teak Boards and Scantlings.
In small convenient lots to suit the requirement of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1873.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

P. HAMILTON & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,

Has REMOVED the whole of their BUSINESS from COLABA to No. 6, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, where all ORDERS for FUNERALS will receive immediate attention.

MARBLE TOMBS, MONUMENTS, CROSSES and HEADSTONES, of every description, executed on the shortest possible notice.

ORNAMENTAL RAILINGS for GRAVES supplied.

## CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

BROUGHAMS, PHAETONS, and SHIGRAM', single or double, by the Month or Day ; also good Saddle Horses.

ICE BOXES, of any size, with DRAWERS and without.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
9, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED OUR OFFICE to No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

BEHREND BROTHERS.

29th January 1873.

WANTED, a DRAFTSMAN for the Office of Executive Engineer, Khanpoor Division, Indus Valley (State) Railway. Salary Rs. 80 per month. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to the Undersigned.

J. P. VANSITTART, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Khanpoor Division, I. V. S. Railway.

RUPEES 20 REWARD will be paid to any one giving the information which will lead to the recovery of a BOX, belonging to MAJOR W. D. THOMPSON, 17th Regiment, which was lost at Bombay on 26th November 1872, when the baggage was sent on shore from the Troop Ship Crocodile. Address, LUCKNOW.

UNIVERSAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION (£1,000,000).
CHIEF OFFICE—23, FINSBURY PLACE, LONDON, E. C.

This Company, having established an Agency in Bombay, is now ready to take every kind of Fire Risks at lowest rate of premium.

This Company is considered one of the safest Fire Insurances in London, takes only Fire Risks, does no other Branch, and ranks amongst the best Insurance Companies in England.

Leading Features of this Company.

Every Risk taken on its own merits.
Having no other Branch, it can devote the whole of its Capital to Fire Insurances.
Promptitude and liberality in settlement of Claims.

MAURICE FISHER,
Sole Agent for Bombay and Central India.

NOTICE.—JOHN MUNSIE, Esq., deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against, the ESTATE of JOHN MUNSIE, Engineer, late of the Indian Navy, formerly and residing at Roschill, near Berryburn, West Parish of Greenock, North Britain, deceased, who died at Roschill aforesaid, on or about the 13th day of August 1871, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose personal ESTATE and EFFECTS (with Extract of his Registered Trust Disposition and Testament Testamentar annexed) were on the 28th day of January 1873 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES and JAMES PEGGY LITTIL, both of Bombay, Esquires, two of the Members of the Firm of Messrs Forbes & Co., of Bombay, are required on or before THURSDAY, the 6th day of March 1873, to send to the said Administrators, at their Office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the said Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to JOHN MUNSIE, ALEXANDER GRAY, and ELIZA ANN JOHNSON or MUNSIE, (the Executors and Executrix named in the said Trust disposition), having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having any of the said Executors name in the said Trust disposition, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having any property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 30th day of January 1873.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Proctors, Bombay.

TO the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of February 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1. Auditors' Report for the last quarter of the year 1872.
2. The Municipal Commissioner will ask the opinion of the Justices as to whether the audit of the Accounts should be continued as heretofore, or whether the proposition contained in the accompanyment to the Accountant-General's No. G/4 189 of the 29th January 1870, that the Budget for Rs. 4,000 (or Rs. 2,000 the sum previously named) per annum to covernment for an audit by the Accountant General's Department should be agreed to.
3. The appointment of Auditors for the year 1873. Application of Mr. T. Lidbetter for the post of Auditor.
4. Appointment of Visiting Justices for the year 1873.
5. The nomination of the Standing and Finance Committee of the Bench for 1873.
6. Memo. No. 172, from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding copy of a letter from Dr. T. G. Hewlett, requesting the Bench for their Resolution of the 8th instant, regarding his arrears of pay.
7. To consider petitions from Mr. Brunton, Assistant to the Health Officer, and Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, asking that the amounts deducted from their pay between the 1st May and 30th November 1872 (under the vote of the Bench passed on the 17th April last) may be refunded to them.
8. The Resolution regarding the construction of Tramways passed at the last Meeting being informal. The Commissioner will lay the tenders for the laying of street tramways before the Bench together with his report thereon.
9. To consider whether the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to pay for the printing of Major Tulloch's Drainage Report, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 1,000.
10. The Commissioner will call the attention of the Justices to the contract existing between the Corporation and the Harbour and Pilotage Board for the supply of Vehar Water to the Shipping.
11. That subject to the approval of Government to the Commissioner's proposal for employing Mr. Moylan, Inspector of Steam Boilers, the Commissioner be authorized to pay Mr. Moylan a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem with a view to his services being secured for the inspection of factory chimnies and abatement of the smoke nuisance.
12. List of [illegible] entered into by the Municipal Commissioner.
13. The Commissioner will ask for the opinion of the Bench on the subject of the removal of Town Sweepers to Santa Cruz.
14. A letter from the Clerk to the Justices tendering his resignation, and to appoint a Clerk in his place.

F. STANLEY LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 29th January 1873.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE MONTH ENDING 25TH JAN. 1873.

| Receipts. | Budget Estimate. | Present Month. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Balance on 1st January 1873 | ..... | ..... | 2 6,945 11 8 |
| Rates | 16,55,214 | 27,097 7 7 | 27,097 7 7 |
| Duties—Town | 3,02,000 | 37,756 5 3 | 37,756 5 3 |
| Do. Tobacco | 1,40,400 | 10,400 0 0 | 10,400 0 0 |
| Do. Liquor Licenses | 1,46,500 | 12,869 8 0 | 122 86 8 0 |
| Conveyances Licenses | 1,000 | 86 10 0 | 86 10 0 |
| Do. Wheel Tax | 2,21,263 | 23,404 0 0 | 23,404 0 0 |
| Market Fees | 2,11,474 | 13,027 4 0 | 13,027 4 0 |
| Halalcore Cess | 3,03,923 | 3,941 10 8 | 3,941 10 8 |
| Miscellaneous—Fines | 13,000 | 1,353 15 1 | 1,353 15 10 |
| Do. Receipts | 22,812 | 491 8 0 | 491 8 0 |
| Do. Savings | 2,000 | 210 2 0 | 210 2 0 |
| Do. Fees | 58,485 | 3,084 12 8 | 3,84 12 8 |
| Victoria Gardens | 8,550 | ..... | ..... |
| Debt | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Workshops | ..... | 969 13 0 | 969 13 0 |
| Advances | 37,000 | 5,610 7 7 | 5,610 7 7 |
| Deposits | ..... | 1,625 9 11 | 1,6 5 9 11 |
| Last Yr's Assets | ..... | 5,588 11 8 | 5,588 11 8 |
| Total Rs. | 32,33,457 | 257,556 5 2 | 257,556 5 2 |

Grand Total Rs. 464,502 0 10

| Disbursements. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Superintendence | 1,12,332 | 7,390 14 0 | 7,390 14 0 |
| Assessment | 56,652 | 4,040 11 10 | 4,040 11 10 |
| Collection | 84,272 | 3,893 1 7 | 3,893 1 7 |
| Police Acts | 3,50,414 | 27,975 6 11 | 27,975 6 11 |
| Health | 10,20,714 | 59,395 13 0 | 59,395 13 0 |
| Public Works— | | | |
| Establishment | 79,474 | 4,973 8 5 | 4,973 8 5 |
| Lighting | 2,47,908 | 350 0 0 | 350 0 0 |
| Watering | 1,46,663 | 6,229 0 0 | 6,229 0 0 |
| Repairs, Roads | 3,02,700 | 1,997 9 3 | 1,997 9 3 |
| Do. Buildings | 9,910 | ..... | ..... |
| Improvement of Streets | 30,000 | 193 14 8 | 193 14 8 |
| Water Works | 44,176 | 2,654 13 9 | 2,654 13 9 |
| Drainage | 71,548 | 847 0 0 | 847 0 0 |
| Vehar Gardens | 10,470 | ..... | ..... |
| Prince Estimation | 10,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Miscellaneous | 29,361 | 3 591 12 0 | 3,591 12 0 |
| Debt | 7,14,985 | 100345 0 0 | 100,345 0 0 |
| Workshops | ..... | 2,788 2 2 | 2,788 2 2 |
| Advances | ..... | 14,313 10 6 | 14,313 10 6 |
| Deposits | ..... | 18,435 0 0 | 18,435 0 0 |
| Last Year's Liabilities | ..... | 24,985 1 2 | 24,985 1 2 |
| Total Rs. | 32,33,988 | 284312 7 3 | 2,84312 7 3 |
| Balance on 25th January 1873 | ..... | ..... | 180,189 9 7 |
| Grand Total Rs. | ..... | ..... | 464,502 0 10 |

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. W. G. PEDDER, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW SUPPLY of LADIES' GOLD HUNTERS, or SEMI-HUNTERS, CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT, 2 Jewels, Jasmine Backs, Rs. 90.

JOHN BARREL'S WELL-KNOWN SILVER WATCHES WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| SILVER HUNTER CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT | Rs. 22 |
| „ „ LEVER ESCAPEMENT | „ 25 |
| „ OPEN FACE RAILWAY REGULATOR, Patent Lever | „ 25 |
| „ HUNTERS, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, double Calendar | „ 35 |
| PALANQUIN CLOCKS of every description from Rs. 40 to | „ 300 |
| OFFICE CLOCKS | „ 25 |
| MARBLE CLOCKS | from Rs. 50 to „ 1,200 |
| MUSICAL BOXES | from Rs. 13 to „ 600 |

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.
No. 3, Hornby Row.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks. Gold Bangles, Earrings, Lockets, and Chains, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £160 to £293
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £215 to £320
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £270 to £365
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £396 to £509
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £715 to £986
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 8 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

## NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

TAYLOR'S PATENT ROOFING TILES, as used in the NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, Bombay. These Tiles are made of the finest clay and cheaper than corrugated iron, are light, hard, easily fixed, cool and water-tight, handsome in appearance, and everlasting in wear.

For prices and full particulars apply to

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.,
Sole Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering the advisability of insuring the Company's Property against Fire ; and of passing such Resolution as may be necessary.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th January 1873.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY the 31st instant, from parties willing to undertake the EXECUTION of ORDINARY MONSOON REPAIRS to the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the Presidency, for the Season 1873-74.

The Survey Report and Estimate of the Repairs can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office. Each Tender should be accompanied with a deposit at 2½ per cent., which will be forfeited to Government in the event of parties whose offers will be accepted avoiding or delaying to sign their Indentures.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Office of Exec. Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 27th Jan. 1873.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK,
BREMEN.
CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2 250,000 Sterling).

LONDON BANKERS.
ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK : J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.

The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

NOTICE.—Owing to a greatly felt want of a competent SUPPLIER of all EATABLES at their fair and marketable value to the European Gentry, who are greatly deceived and cheated by their Butlers and Bazaar Suppliers, I hereby most respectfully beg to call the attention of Gentlemen residing at Malabar Hill and other places to the fact that I undertake to supply all those who wish to be supplied with their daily wants on their rendering a list of the articles required a day previously.

Articles of best quality guaranteed, including Wines and Oilman Stores, at cheapest prices.

Ten per cent. on the aggregate amount of their respective bills per month will be charged.

CASH PAYMENT ON EACH DAY.

A suitable place will be fixed, if sufficient inducement be offered, to carry on communication with intending gentlemen.

E. MANEKJEE,
Fakeera's Stable, Girgaum.

LOST, OR STOLEN, a BUNDLE of CURRENCY NOTES, of the value of Rs. 11,530, between my Office, No. 6, Hornby Row, and the National Bank of India. The Public are cautioned against receiving them, as they will not be paid. The following are the Numbers :—

| | | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| c/87—73371 | ..... | 1,000 | c/80—52169 ..... | 100 |
| „ 4244 | ..... | 1,000 | „ 5177 ..... | 100 |
| „ 45743 | ..... | 1,000 | c/79—10 ..... | 100 |
| „ 45246 | ..... | 1,000 | c/80—14838 ..... | 100 |
| „ 45247 | ..... | 1,000 | „ 1503 ..... | 100 |
| c/80—26413 | ..... | 100 | „ 1693 ..... | 100 |
| c/79—94525 | ..... | 100 | 84—08300 ..... | 100 |
| c/80—14156 | ..... | 100 | c/80—48456 ..... | 100 |
| „ 52939 | ..... | 100 | „ 48943 ..... | 100 |
| „ 3989 | ..... | 100 | „ 11905 ..... | 100 |
| „ 39196 | ..... | 100 | „ 30116 ..... | 100 |
| „ 10049 | ..... | 100 | „ 41208 ..... | 100 |
| „ 46338 | ..... | 100 | „ 41.35 ..... | 100 |
| „ 2925 | ..... | 100 | „ 52338 ..... | 100 |
| „ 4962 | ..... | 100 | „ 1658 ..... | 100 |
| „ 51118 | ..... | 100 | „ 20964 ..... | 100 |
| c/79—97803 | ..... | 100 | c/0—08110 ..... | 100 |
| c/80—08118 | ..... | 100 | c/69—90.83 ..... | 100 |
| „ 53679 | ..... | 100 | c/79—09707 ..... | 100 |
| „ 3713 | ..... | 100 | c/68—72593 ..... | 50 |
| „ 47815 | ..... | 100 | c/80—83892 ..... | 50 |
| „ 22846 | ..... | 100 | c/85—04-79 ..... | 50 |
| „ 19493 | ..... | 100 | c/ 9—07413 ..... | 50 |
| „ 41970 | ..... | 100 | „ 0747 ..... | 50 |
| „ 21891 | ..... | 100 | c/85—05136 ..... | 50 |
| „ 17297 | ..... | 100 | „ 0562 ..... | 50 |
| „ 50096 | ..... | 100 | c/68—93269 ..... | 50 |
| „ 26978 | ..... | 100 | „ 274 0 ..... | 50 |
| c/79—9241 | ..... | 100 | „ 72525 ..... | 50 |
| „ 87979 | ..... | 100 | c/85—04456 ..... | 50 |
| c/80—42559 | ..... | 100 | | |

The Numbers of the rest of the Notes (Rs. 1,480) are not shown by the records.

These Notes were being taken to the National Bank of India by my Bill Collector, Jamsetjee Rustomjee, who was found in my insensible near

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market steady. Rates unchanged.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nominal value Rs. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank ..... | 60 |
| 32,000 | 1,000 | all | 6 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal ..... | 1,400 |
| 50,000 | 500 | all | 100* | Bank of Bombay New ... | 730xd. |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | 5 p.ct. | Do 2nd Res. Issue ..... | 232½ |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Madras ..... | 1,160 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 5 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China ..... | 275 |
| 40,000 | 2811 | all | 12 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 410 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | Nil. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 150 |
| 57,000 | 250 | 125 | 3 p.ct. | National Bank of India. | 108 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank ..... | 475 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | £20 | 212-20 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..... | 233xd. |
| ..... | £20 | 109-12 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares ..... | 126 |
| ..... | £20 | 43-10½ | do. | Ditto ..... | ..... |
| ..... | £100 | 1,00 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,125 |
| ..... | £15 | 196-5-1 | do. | Do. New Shares ..... | 225 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 75 | Colaba Land Co. ..... | 1,475 |
| 9,000 | 150 | all | | Freire Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 118 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 32p.a. | Mazagon Land ..... | 865 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | all | 15p.a. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited ..... | 435 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 125 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 225 p.c. | Akbar Cotton Press Co... | 2,300 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 150do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee..... | 890 |
| 100 | 5 0 | all | 10p.ct. | Albert king Co. ..... | 550 |
| 230 | 3,000 | 850 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co. ..... | 260 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 100 pa. | Apollo Press Co. ..... | 7,700 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 200 pa. | Bombay Press Co. ..... | 2,640 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 50 p.a. | Do New ..... | 475 |
| 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 pa. | Broach Cotton Co ..... | 850 |
| 100 | 1,500 | ... | ... | Carwar Company ..... | 1,100 |
| 500 | 1,887 | all | 40 | Colaba Press Co. ..... | 6,450 |
| 350 | 9,000 | all | 200 | East India Press Co. ..... | 3,100 nl. |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | 500 | Fort Press Co. ..... | 7,500 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 75 pa. | Framji Cowasji Press Co. | 905 |
| 300 | 1,000 | all | 200 p.c. | French Press Co ..... | 725 |
| 2 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 225 pa. | Hydr aulic Press Co. ..... | 2,300 |
| 250 | 5,000 | 1,467 | 75 pa. | Imperial Press Co. ..... | (8) |
| 200 | 400 | 350 | 42½ pa. | Mofussil Press & G. Co.. | 610 |
| 120 | 2,500 | all | 250 pa. | Prince of Wales Press.... | 2,200 |
| 200 | 1,000 | 250 | ... | Sassoon's Press Co. ..... | 210 |
| 400 | 850 | 750 | 125 pa. | Scinde Press Co. ..... | 505 |
| 180 | 1,00 | 750 | ... | Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited..... | 1,150 |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | Nill | Tinnevelly Press Co. ..... | 825 |
| 225 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 250* | Victoria Press, Madras.. | 1,175 |
| 250 | 850 | all | 8 p.ct. | Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co. | 1,000 |

* Per share for the half-year.

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 600 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 150 p.c. | Albert Mills Co. ..... | 1,750 |
| 600 | 1,250 | all | 50p.c. | Alexandra Spinning ..... | 1,165 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 100* | Alliance Spinning ..... | 2,020 |
| 100 | 5,500 | all | ... | Bombay ..... | 2,020 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 20* | Bombay United ..... | 925 |
| 4,000 | 150 | 150 | 25* | Broach Mills ..... | 240 |
| 2,500 | 2,000 | all | ... | Dharumsey Spinning..... | 1,450 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 200 p.c. | Great Eastern ..... | 2,000 nl. |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 140 p.c. | Manockji Petit's ..... | 1,065 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 40 p.c. | Morarjee Spinning ..... | 950 |
| 300 | 2,500 | all | 100 p.c. | Oriental ..... | 2,850 |
| 800 | 2,500 | 2,400 | 216 p.c. | Royal ..... | 2,050 |
| 60 | 1,000 | all | ... | Soondercdas Spinning ... | 1,050 |

* Per share for the half-year.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 2,500 | 1,500 | 105 p.c. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ..... | 1,290 |
| 50,000 | 50 | all | 4½ p.ct. | Bombay Gas Company ... | 55 |
| 500 | 500 | 300 | 15 pc. | Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.. | 150 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 1½ pc. | Mechanics F'id'gs Co. ... | 25 |
| 2,000 | 500 | all | ... | Treacher & Co ..... | 450 |
| 4,000 | 250 | all | 40 pc | Vizgas Patent Slip Co ... | 60 |

### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | Date of L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 500 | 101 | Jan. '66 | Bank of Bombay ..... | 1½ |
| ..... | 95 | 19½ | Do. | China ..... | 1 |
| ..... | 250 | 2 | Mar. '66 | Central Bank..... | 1 |
| ..... | ... | ... | Do. | East India Bank ..... | 1 |
| ..... | 200 | 13 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula..... | 1 |
| ..... | 200 | 70½ | May '67 | Royal Bank ..... | 2 |

### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London ... ... ... | At sight ... ... ... | 1s. 10 23/32d. |
| London Bank ... | 3 months' sight ... | 1s. 11½ to 3/16d. |
| Do. do. ... | Do. do. ... | 1s. 11¼d. |
| Do. Credits ... | 6 Do. do. ... | 1s. 11 7/16d.' |
| Do. do. ... | 3 Do. do. ... | 1s. 11 3/16d. |
| Do. Documents. | 6 Do. do. ... | 1s. 11¼d. |
| Do. do.... | 3 Do. do. ... | 1s. 11¼d. |
| Calcutta ... ... | At sight ... ... | 100½ |
| Do. ... ... | 30 days' sight ... | 100 |
| Do. ... ... | 60 Do. do. ... | 99½ |
| Madras ... ... | At sight ... ... | 100 |
| Do. ... ... | 30 days' sight ... | 99½ |
| China... ... ... | 60 Do. do. ... | 223 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each ... ... ... ... ... | Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9 |
| Bank of England Notes ... ... ... | 10-12 |
| Carolus ... ... ... ... ... ... | 200 |
| Mexican Dollars] ... ... ... ... | 222 |
| Five-Franc Pieces ... ... ... ... | 221½ |
| Bar Silver... ... ... ... ... ... | 107 |
| Gold Leaf ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16-12 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... | 16-13-6 to 16-14 |
| Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... | 16-13-6 to 16-14 |
| Government Securities ... ... ... | 5 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills ... ... ... ... | 6 " |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-and-a-half per cent ... ... ... ... | 110½ to 111 |
| Four & half per cent ... ... ... ... ... | 104 to 104½ |
| Four per cent ... ... ... ... ... ... | 102½ to 102½ |
| Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) | 106 |
| Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... | 103½ |
| 15 years' Debenture Loans ... ... ... ... | 109½ |
| 10 years' do. do. ... ... ... ... | 105 |
| 5 years do. do. ... ... ... ... | 103 |
| 4½ per cent. Municipal Loan Bonds Rate ... | 112 |
| Do. Do. Market Rate ... | 112 |
| New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 80 | |
| New French Loan (fully paid-up) ... ... ... | 89½ |
| Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 117. | |

### BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 25th January 1873.

Open 389½ Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching ... | 38,557 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize ... | 55,588 | 0 | 0 |
| Mail Trains ... | 1,248 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph ... | 499 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs..... | 96,142 | 0 | 0 |

Corresponding week in January 1872.

Open 349½ Miles.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching ... | 44,604 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize ... | 109,908 | 0 | 0 |
| Earth Trains ... | 1,220 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph ... | 623 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs..... | 156,455 | 0 | 0 |
| Decrease Rs..... | 60,313 | 0 | 0 |

### SALES AND PURCHASES.

#### PIECE GOODS.

The market closed quiet, with prices in favour of buyers. The native month Maha has commenced from yesterday, but no improvement in the demand for the interior has taken place as yet, as it was expected. The following are our closing quotations:—

Grey Shirtings 40 inch 39 yards 6 lbs. Rs. 4 4 6 to Rs. 4 5 0
" " 40 " 39 " 7 " " 4 12 6 to " 4 14 0
" " 43 " 39 " 8½ " " 5 11 0 to " 5 11 6
" Printers 26 " 30 " 3 " " 2 6 6
" Mad'pollam 32 " 24 " 3 " " 2 2 9 to " 2 3 3
" " 50 " 24 " 5½ " " 3 12 6 to " 3 13 0

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs. Rs. 5 11 0
1,000 " " " 40 " 39 " 8½ " " 5 11 0
1,000 " " " 40 " 39 " 7 " " 4 12 6
500 " " "(coarse) 43 " 39 " 7 " " 5 0 0
500 " " " 40 " 39 " 6 " " 4 4 6
500 " " " 40 " 39 " 6 " " 4 4 6
1,500 " "Madapollams 32 " 24 " 3 " " 2 3 0
3,150 " " " 32 " 24 " 3 " " 2 3 0
4,200 " White Durias 36 " 12 " " 2 3 6
400 " "Malls " 45 " 24 " " 4 14 0
500 " Grey Printers 36 " 39 " 2½ " " 2 0 0

#### COTTON.

The market has been very strong, and prices have an upward tendency. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee ... ... (Ready) ... ... Rs. 240 to Rs. 242
" Jarees, M. G. (April delivery) ... ... ... 245 to " 247
" Dollera (May delivery) ... ... ... ... 236 to " 236
" Hinganghaut ... ... ... ... ... ... 285 to " 286

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies Old Dholleras (Ready) ... ... ... 209 to Rs. 211½
50 " " Sowgoors ... ... ... ... ... ...
200 " " " ... ... ... ... ... ...
100 " New Khandesh W. S. (Ready) at Rs. 265
50 " " " ... ... ... ... ... 228 to " 229
150 " " Bhawnagar (31st March) at ... ... ... 236
250 " " Akola F.F.R. (Ready) ... ... ... 235 to " 236½
50 " " " ... ... ... ... ... ...
25 " " " ... ... ... ... ... 240
50 " " Julgaum ... ... ... ... ... 234½
25 " " Hingunghaut ... ... ... ... ... 239
25 " " Akote ... ... ... ... ... ... 240

#### CALCUTTA—25TH JANUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents, at Rs. 101-14 and 102-6, and small sums at 1 to 2 annas higher.

4½ per cents, of 1872, at Rs. 103-10.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 110-4.

In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, 4 at Rs. 1,350, and a small parcel at Rs. 1,360, exclusive of the dividend.

National Bank shares at Rs. 111 for cash, and at 112 for a few days' time.

Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co's current at Rs. 72 per £20.

# SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH JANUARY.

London ... { Cotton ... / Cases ... / Seeds ... } No ship.

Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal. / Wooden Ships ... £2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal. / Myrabolns & Coir bdls £2 5s. nominal. / Seeds ... £2 5s. nominal.

Havre ... { Cotton ... / Coffee ... } No ship.

Overland Steamers—

Venice ... £3 5s.
Trieste ... £3 5s.
Liverpool ... £3 10s.
Havre ... £3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d. } 4th Feb. shipt.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... £3 1s. 3d. to £3 2s. 6d.

China ... { Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 5 per bale. / Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.

Calcutta ... Salt ... Rs. 5 per ton.

Calcutta to Bombay ... { Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.

Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Rustom (s) | Pead | Goa, Jan. 27. |

DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Scimitar | Grindle | Calcutta. |
| | Cleopatra | Doane | Calcutta. |
| | Stadelie | Logan | Moulmein. |
| | Goolanar | Nacoda | Mozambique via Daman. |

The steamer Satara, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

## HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Jorawur | Shiell | Dundee, Sept. 9. |
| | Talisman | Fisher | Liverpool, Sept. 31. |
| | Canute | Mathias | Mauritius, Dec. 8. |

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Godavery F. S. | ... | Calcutta. |
| | Assyria (s) | ... | Calcutta. |
| | Baghdad (s) | ... | Bombay. |

DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Japan (s) | ... | Calcutta. |
| | Strathclyde (s) | ... | London. |
| 25 | Godavery F. S. | ... | Galle. |

## STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 29th January, 9-50 A.M.—French mail steamer from China signalled.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timavo, s, 50 kegs lead ore, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 39 cases champagne, and 9 cases wine, S. L. Macnaghten.

Phrenologist, s, 5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 29 hogsheads vinegar, Henry Rogers.

FROM LONDON.

Como, s, 60 cases stout, John Crawford.

Parana, 100 cases gin, Sorabjee Merwanjee and Co.

Mofussilite, 84 cases beer, Ardjee Cooverjee and Co.

Orlando, s, 184 casks ale, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 50 cases corks, N. & B. Wadia and Co.; 50 cases liquor, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 150 cases brandy, Cowacjee Brothers.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norah Greame, 100 cwts. bones, Edward Bates and Co.

Lady Ailan, 113 bales cotton, Lulljee Ghella; 102 bales cotton, Hansraj Luckmidas; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 1,000 bundles galls, Purshotum Naranjee.

Como, s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co.; 19 bales cotton, Amerchund Cullianjee; 51 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co.; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.; 42 bales cotton, Gopaljee Runchord; 31 bales skins, Momed Casam; 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten.

Cella, s, 150 bags rape seeds, Ewart Latham and Co.; 350 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 105 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.; 41 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha.

Crighton, s, 75 bales cotton, Runchordass Varjeevundass 65 bales cotton, Nagardass Purmanundass; 100 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co.

Hutton, s, 510 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.; 1,010 packages wet [dates, Visrambhoy Ebram and Co; 250 bundles hides, Suckoor Woosmanjee.

South Tyne, s, 50 hhds. cocoanut oil, Becherdass Ambidass; 600 packages wet dates, Shariff Sallay Mahomed and Co.; 200 cawts. horns, Fazul Mahomed Dama.

Tanjore, s, 100 bales cotton, G. Tippet and Co.

Orlando, s, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co.; 150 bales cotton Stearns, Hobart and Co.; 3,000 bundles coir yarn, Megjee Heerjee.

Timavo, s, 1,500 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 1,403 packages wet dates, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 100 bales cotton; Volkart Brothers.

Dreadnought, 55 bales cotton, Narranjee Canjee; 40 bales cotton, J. D. Vuria.

Ambassador, s, 1,621 bundles coir yarn, Mackinlay Simpson & Co.; 732 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co., 150 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.; 357 packages wet dates, Ruzabally Alireza.

Timor, s, 33 bales cotton, Khimchund Sectaldass; 35 bales cotton, Dawoomull Suchanund; 42 bales cotton Dhunamull Kimutroy.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore, s, 29 cases India rubber, 2 cases cigars, and 267 baskets gutta percha, A. Tait.

Hydaspes, s, 1 bale silk, A. Tait.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tanjore, s, 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 30 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Company; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.; 1,067 bags pepper, A. Tait; 106 bales cotton, Young & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Persia, s, 5 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Persia, s, 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hydaspes, s, 17 bales wool, Bouneviale and Sibille.

Persia, s, 1 bag gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Hydaspes, s, 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR BRINDISI.

Hydaspes, s, 10 bales silk waste, A. Tait.

FOR ANCONA.

Tanjore, s, 22 bales hides, and 100 bags pepper, A. Tait.

FOR SUEZ.

Hydaspes, s, 154 bags pepper, A. Tait.

# MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 29.

Sexton, Major, Assistant Quartermaster General, on duty, from Tanna.

Stafford, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Camp of Exercise, Jhelum.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 28.

Sexton, Major, Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, to Tanna.

JANUARY 29.

Grant, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Waltair.

## BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 29th January 1873.

The C.-in-C. has much pleasure in announcing that the Government of India has sanctioned grant of the good shooting prizes authorized by the following para to Private Shabaz Khan, 27th Regt N I (1st Belooch Bat) as the best shot of the Native Armies in India :—

Extract from para 271 :—1st prize, to the best shot of the Armies of the three Presidencies, who has practised through the annual course of Musketry Drill and individual firing prescribed for the Drilled Soldier, 100 rupees and a bronze medal inscribed with the year in which won and the winner's name, number and regt. to be worn on the right breast.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

26th Regt. N. I.—Lt. F. B. Peile, S. C., to officiate as Adjt.

Lt. Col. C. D. Macleod, Infy, is placed on general duty, to Bombay.

The services of No. 1073 Lance Corporal Joseph McDermott, 58th Regt., are placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay

With the sanction of Govt. Barrack Serjt. T. Flood is granted a year's furlough to England on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence.—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lt. A. E. Turner, (D. Bat. A. Brig.) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | Mail closes. | Afternoon packet. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom ... | Feb. 3 | 5-30 P.M. | 6-30 P.M. |
| Kurrachee ... | " 7 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.. | Jan. 31 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| China ... | Feb. 11 | 4-30 P.M. | No after packet. |
| Australia ... | " 8 | 4-30 P.M. | |
| Mauritius, Reunion, &c ... | " 17 | 5-30 P.M. | 6-30 P.M. |
| Zanzibar, &c. ... | " 17 | 5-30 P.M. | 6-30 P.M. |

### MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday ... | Feb. 7 | Friday ... | Apr. 18 |
| " ... | " 21 | " ... | May 2 |
| " ... | Mar. 7 | " ... | " 16 |
| " ... | " 21 | Wednesday ... | " 28 |
| " ... | Apr. 4 | | |

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday ... | Jan. 31 | Friday ... | Apr. 11 |
| " ... | Feb. 14 | " ... | " 25 |
| " ... | " 28 | " ... | May 9 |
| " ... | Mar. 14 | " ... | " 23 |
| " ... | " 28 | | |

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

## OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

| | At P.M. | | At 7 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday ... | Feb. 3 | Monday ... | Apr. 21 |
| " ... | " 10 | " ... | " 28 |
| " ... | " 17 | " ... | May 5 |
| " ... | " 24 | " ... | " 12 |
| " ... | Mar. 3 | " ... | " 19 |
| " ... | " 10 | " ... | " 26 |
| " ... | " 17 | | At 5½ P.M. |
| " ... | " 24 | Friday ... | May 30 |
| " ... | " 31 | " ... | June 6 |
| " ... | Apr. 7 | " ... | " 13 |
| " ... | " 14 | | |

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

## CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows th dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

| At 4-30 P.M. | | At 4-30 P.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Tuesday ... | Feb. 11 | Tuesday ... Apr. 22 |
| " ... | " 25 | Monday ... May 5 |
| " ... | Mar. 11 | " ... " 19 |
| " ... | " 25 | " ... June 2 |
| " ... | Apr. 8 | " ... " 16 |
| | | " ... " 30 |

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

| At 4-30 P.M. | | At 4-30 P.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday ... | Feb. 8 | Saturday ... May 3 |
| " ... | Mar. 8 | " ... " 18 |
| " ... | Apr. 5 | " ... June 23 |

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies is 8 as. 8 pies.

## THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*) ... | Rs. | 42 | 0 0 |
| Half Year ... ... ... | *ditto* ... | 24 | 0 0 |
| Three Months ... ... | *ditto* ... | 14 | 0 0 |
| One Month ... ... | *ditto* ... | 5 | 0 0 |
| One Week ... ... | *ditto* ... | 1 | 8 0 |

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

## "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

*A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.*

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

## BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum ... | Rs. | 10 | 0 0 |
| Per Copy ... | " | 0 | 4 0 |

## *TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.*

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.'S, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & CO.'S, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB will be held at the CLUB-HOUSE on FRIDAY, the 31st JANUARY 1873, at five o'clock P.M.

By Order of the Committee.

Bombay Club, 31st December 1872.

*THE Notification issued this morning from the General Department respecting the RECEPTION of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR of MADRAS is cancelled. His Excellency will arrive TO-DAY (THURSDAY) by the mail train at Byculla, 11-38, at which hour he will be received by Heads of Departments and other Government officials, with the usual honours.*

*By order,*
*W. LEE-WARNER,*
*For Chief Secretary.*

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DAWSON—January 29th, at Bombay, William Taylor Dawson, aged 28 year.

RIVINGTON—January 29th, at Bombay, Philip R. Rivington, aged 29 years and 6 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MORGAN—January 24th, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain A. B. Morgan, 19th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEER—WALLIS—January : 1st, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. C. Bromehead, J. H. E. Beer, to Josie, second daughter of Mr. C. B. Wallis.

JOHNSTON—STROVER—January 21st, at Trinity Church, Chunar, by the Rev. Mr. F. S. Ferro, Mr. William Johnstone, to Miss Ethel Matilda Genevieve Strover.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

*The Daily* "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1873.

WE propose, in a day or two, to notice some of the great changes which have lately passed over India, and meanwhile, as preparatory to such a review, we would call attention to the sixth number of the Statistical Abstract relating to British India, which was presented to Parliament in its last session, and which relates to the ten years extending from 1862 to 1871.

Though it is true that Mr. Grant Duff may not like, in his reviews of the year at Elgin, to generalize upon India, from the fact that he is Under-Secretary of State for that country, yet we apprehend that if he did try his mind at that work he would find both that India is a more difficult country to generalize upon than any others he has to do with, and that it is a country regarding which it is peculiarly difficult to produce anything like interesting generalizations. One cause of this is that the progress of India, whether it be called material or moral, is a progress produced not from within but from without, and another lies in the fact that it is in the main a slow steady progress, and that, in so far as it is otherwise, it has been produced rather by the effect of circumstances than by any individual acts of energy or ingenuity. Thus, if we set aside the commerce and shipping of India as belonging rather to the general enterprise of Great Britain than to India itself, and the military department as also for the most part alien to the country, we find that the only subjects of internal progress on which this Statistical Abstract throws any light are Emigration, Railways, the Post Office, Education, Public Works, the Electric Telegraph, Jails and Prisons, and Vaccination. The progress of any European and American country would be very inadequately represented by the statistics on such subjects, and considering the backward state of India ten years ago, there is neither much satisfaction nor much promise to be found in the figures given under these various headings.

The statistics of education are most likely to attract the attention of people not practically acquainted with India, and on a superficial view they may appear to indicate more progress than they really imply. They indicate considerable activity on the part of the Government, and an apparently increasing readiness on the part of the people of India to join in that work and voluntarily to contribute to it largely out of their own means. All the Presidencies and Provinces show a large increase during the last ten years, not only in the funds expended for education by the Government, but also in those expended, so to speak, by the people themselves. How far the latter contribute for education in a really voluntary manner, and how far the wishes expressed by Government on such a matter are considered in the light of a *hookum* or order, it would be difficult to say. Such a question recalls to mind the case of the sepoy who, when engaged on a forlorn hope, and asked if he was a volunteer, replied—*hai, Saheb, hum Bolumteer hain; lekhun kushe se nahin jate.* It may be that a good deal is volunteered rather unwillingly for education in India, but that is the case all over the world; and the statistics before us only show the amount expended for that purpose by Government and the gross expenditure, so we are left somewhat in the dark as to how far the overplus in the latter is money freely subscribed or paid in school fees, and how far it is money which Government really levies but leaves the expenditure of it in a manner to the people themselves.

But be that as it may, we draw the following facts from the educational tables before us :—

| | 1872. Expended by Govt. £ | 1872. Gross Expenditure. £ | 1871. Expended by Govt. £ | 1871. Gross Expenditure. £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal ... | 58,078 | 110,147 | 186,598 | 319,882 |
| N. W. Provinces ... | 48,574 | ..... | 104,761 | 193,405 |
| Punjaub ... | 17,576 | 51,128 | 59,296 | 101,864 |
| Oudh ... | ..... | ..... | 24,621 | 53,667 |
| British Burmah ... | ..... | ..... | 7,289 | 15,175 |
| Madras ... | 50,993 | 54,467 | 104,816 | 116,822 |
| Bombay ... | 43,107 | 68,334 | 94,804 | 209,078 |
| Hyderabad Districts ... | ..... | ..... | 23,908 | 31,930 |
| Mysore ... | ..... | ..... | 23,486 | 32,291 |
| Coorg ... | ..... | ..... | 1,902 | 1,596 |
| | 248,330 | 284,076 | 618,133 | 1,074,203 |

Thus we see that in 1871 we had £1,074,203 sterling expended on public education in India, and exclusive of private enterprise proper, against £284,076 in 1862, while the amount directly expended by Government was £648,133 in 1871, and only £248,330 in 1862. In other words, there is nearly four times as much money expended on public education in India now as there was ten years ago, and the Government expends directly nearly three times as much. Moreover, whereas in 1862 the gross expenditure was little more than the amount expended by Government in 1872, it was not very far off from double.

These figures will be gratifying to those who believe that the education thus given is what India was particularly in need of, and that the education thus provided has been provided in what is likely to be a beneficial manner. If these affirmations can be made, then the Government of India is placed on one horn of the dilemma, that of being very dilatory and still very inadequate in its provision for education; but if they must be answered in the negative, then the Government is placed on the other horn, that of being found guilty of spending over a million sterling yearly in a way which is positively injurious to the country.

To some minds it may seem impossible that expenditure on tolerably well conducted education can be injurious to any country, and, perhaps, in an absolute sense, in the great economy of nature, it never can be. It would be absurd, however, to lay down a general law that education is always good for people whatever their circumstances may be, and on whatever terms it may be imparted. The case of every individual and of every nation should be considered by itself, and it would be wrong to deny that in the case of India there are peculiar circumstances which compel thoughtful men to entertain some doubts as to the advisability of the course the Government is pursuing in regard to education. Let us be clearly understood. National education in a nation, for a nation, and by a nation itself, is one thing: sectional education, promoted by one nation, not in itself, or for itself, but in another nation and for that other nation, is quite another thing. Such a case must not only be treated on its own merits, but should be considered very carefully and worked out cautiously. And in any such careful consideration we deem it most inexpedient to separate the educational question from our judgment as to the general tendency which it is

## THE PROFITS OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY FROM THE COTTON TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whatever the advocates of guaranteed railways may say, it appears to me pretty certain that a body of shareholders left to their own resources would find means to make their lines earn five per cent. without difficulty, when the consciousness of having Government, *i. e.* the taxpayers, to fall back upon, makes others indifferent to the advantages to be derived from a judicious management of the lines under their control.

On the 20th December the general meeting of shareholders of the G. I. P. Railway took place at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, to receive the half-yearly report, when the chairman had to communicate the unwelcome fact that the receipts earned for carriage of cotton amounted to 35 per cent. of the total only, against 45 per cent. in the previous year, the deficiency under that head amounting to no less than £128,000. This falling off in the receipts has continued since, and has not been made up by other items, as was the case during the first six months, and we have to face the prospect of covering any deficiency from the revenues of the country.

Of course those who are responsible for the line will urge that the last cotton crop carried was a very short one, and that in 1873 there is every probability of an increased income under that head; but this will not do away with the fact that the earnings have shown a decreasing tendency in comparison with the merchandise carried; and I maintain that this tendency will continue and make itself felt more and more every year, unless immediate steps are taken to stop it.

We all know that during the American war every nerve was strained to bring the cotton corps of Western India down to the coast and on board ship as fast as possible, and the rolling-stock of the G. I. P. Railway being insufficient to forward the loose packages known as dokras or half-pressed bales with the desirable speed, great facilities were offered to those who brought the merchandise into a small compass by compressing it in the interior. The cause for any hurry has disappeared eight years ago, but the advantages then offered still exist almost to their full extent, and they have fostered a large and yearly increasing number of press companies in the mofussil which have succeeded in sending every year a larger number of full-pressed bales to Bombay. This trade, which originally was almost exclusively in the hands of Europeans, has now also been taken up by natives, and at no very distant period we may expect to receive the whole or certainly the greater part of the cotton crop from Khandeish, the Berars, and the Central Provinces in that shape.

It is not my object to enquire whether this change is desirable in the interests of legitimate commerce; what I wish to point out is the large deficiency which is likely to result therefrom to the G. I. P. Co. A rough estimate of the quantity of cotton received by all the lines of the G. I. P. Co., of 25,00,000 maunds is probably not far from the truth in ordinary years, although last year it may have been less by one-quarter. I am also probably correct in estimating the proportion of full-pressed cotton at one-third. The rate for full-pressed cotton from Budnaira is at present per maund Rs. 1-10-8, for half-pressed cotton Rs. 2-8. For simplicity's sake let us take an average of Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-14 per maund from all stations, in which case the receipts would be:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8,00,000 | at | Rs. 1-4 | Rs. 10,00,000 |
| 17,00,000 | at | „ 1-14 | „ 31,87,500 |
| | | | Rs. 41,87,500 |

In another five years the proportion will have been reversed; we shall have—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17,00,000 | at | Rs. 1- 4 | Rs. 21,25,000 |
| 9,00,000 | at | „ 1-14 | „ 15,00,000 |
| | | | 36,25,000 |

or a further falling off of Rs. 5,62,500, which in all probability will be below the truth, as we have taken no notice whatever of the quantity forwarded in dokras which pay Rs. 3 per maund from Budnaira.

As long as Government is not called upon to supplement the 5 per cent. due to the shareholders, it may be a matter of indifference to the public at large what rates the Company chooses to levy; but as the necessity of this step is now close at hand, every legitimate means of raising the revenue ought to be employed, for it is not just that the country should be taxed for the purpose of maintaining a differential tariff which benefits no one but a small community of press-owners and agents. I do not propose to raise the freight for full-pressed cotton to the same rate as half-pressed and do away with up-country pressing all at once, but it is fair and due to the merchants and press companies of Bombay that, taking into account the higher cost of pressing in the mofussil, it should be possible to lay down half-pressed cotton in Bombay at the same cost as full-pressed. The difference is about Rs. 2 per bale, and an increase of the rate for full-pressed cotton of 4 as. per maund would effect this purpose, giving the G. I. P. Co. an immediate increase of revenue of Rs. 2,00,000, while it would prevent the steady decline of receipts from that source, which otherwise is sure to take place.

It will be urged that the Company has to consider the competition of carriage by road, but if this means of conveyance has not been adopted while the present traffic was in force, there is no fear of its being resorted to hereafter. I do not demand an increase of rates but an equalization of freights, which would give every one concerned his due. MERCHANT.

## NEWS-LETTER.

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, 22ND JANUARY.

A DARING robbery, attended with great violence, was perpetrated the other day at a station about twenty miles from Hyderabad, the particulars of which are as follows:—

Five Rohillas, attached to an Infantry Corps composed of Arabs, Rohillas, and Deccanees, armed to the teeth, proceeded to the house of a Banian, who was reputed wealthy and whom they were desirous to relieve of some of his great wealth. Their first victim was the old Banian himself, whom they attacked mercilessly, burning and torturing him, until he confessed where all the treasure was hidden. Having secured everything and placed him *hors de combat*, they next attacked the women of the house, whom they found no difficulty in securing and stripping of their ornaments, after which one of them attacked a young lad who was lying concealed in a room and who had ornaments about his person, as also a pair of massive gold bangles. There was some difficulty in removing the latter, whereupon the Rohilla solved the difficulty by cutting off the hands of his victim. While in the act of doing so a chuprasee attached to the house suddenly started up and with a sword cut him down, and before the second Rohilla could come up to his help he too was severely wounded. As discretion is the better part of valour, the remainder of the ruffians fled, taking with them whatever they could lay their hands on. Information having been given to the police, no time was lost in instituting enquiries and tracing the robbers whose daring has created some alarm in the neighbourhood. They were ultimately apprehended, and brought down to Hyderabad to be tried, and will no doubt be convicted of the crime and sentenced to undergo the extreme penalty of the law.

The office of Director of Public Instruction, which was rendered vacant consequent upon Mr. H. M. Wilkinson having been appointed to succeed Mr. Henry Johnstone, late Secretary to the Nizam D. P. W., has at last been disposed of. Mr. Inayut-ul-Rahman Khan has been appointed to the post. He is a native of Delhi, where he received a scholastic education and has been for some time an Assistant under Mr. Wilkinson. Some dissatisfaction was felt at his nomination to the high post of Director of Public Instruction, and a few intended protesting against a native being appointed to the head of the Department. It was also said that the present incumbent would be unequal to the onerous work he has to discharge, but there is no denying that the appointment has been worthily bestowed, and that he is the right man in the right place. Sir Salar Jung entertains a high opinion of Inayut-ul-Rahman Khan's abilities, though some discontented ones think otherwise.—*Madras Mail.*

NEW VENTILATING FAN FOR MINES.—The Monkland coalmasters have just inaugurated a new and better system of ventilation for coal-mines. A pair of patent fans have been erected for providing ventilation for two coal-pits. The fans are of the ordinary construction, but slightly hollowed towards the middle. They measure 5 ft. in diameter, and are driven at a speed of 600 revolutions per minute, and 33,000 ft. of air are sent out by the fans every minute. There are two sets, driven by a pair of horizontal engines, of 12-in. cylinders, the motion being direct from the fly-wheel. The fans, once erected, are kept working at a very small sum compared with the great consumption of coal on the old system, while the first cost of the whole apparatus, including a pair of engines, boilers, &c., is only about £700.

A GOOD STORY ABOUT DROPPING THE EIGHTH LETTER.—There is another vacancy on the bench, Mr. Justice Channell having expressed his desire to withdraw from labour. He is an admirable and much respected judge, and liked none the less that amusing little stories are told about him. Either from having been educated in that part of England where the use of the aspirate is not fixed by any stern rule, or in London society, or from some other reason, his lordship occasionally deals at his pleasure with the eighth letter. There was a shipping case before him, in which a vessel called the "Hannah" was concerned. A Queen's counsel left the court, staged away an hour or so, and returned. The judge was saying something about the "Anna." "I thought that she was called the Hannah," whispered the Q. C. to a junior. "So she was, but she lost both her H's when she got into the clergy of the Channell."—*Home Paper.*

## THE RAMPART ROW ROBBERY—AMUSING CONDUCT OF THE ROBBER.

It has turned out that the Parsee bill-collector who was entrusted on Monday with upwards of Rs. 11,000 to bank on behalf of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and who it was supposed had been robbed of the notes by some natives while he lay in a fit on the pavement in front of Treacher & Co.'s establishment, is himself the scoundrel who made away with the money. It appears that the people who gathered round him thought him in such a desperate condition that they hurled him off to the Jamsetjee Hospital. Mr. Anderson, the House Surgeon, looked at the man lying before him in a semi-drowsy state, and, evidently suspecting that the fit was only a sham one, said aloud, "The best thing to do in these cases is to apply boiling-hot water to the top of the head," which words were no sooner uttered than the bill-collector jumped up and protested that he did not want the hot water cure because he had no fit at all upon him! This was the signal for Khan Bahadoor Ackbar Ally being introduced to him, and with much apparent sorrow he told the detective that he had been taking the money to the National Bank with as much care as was becoming in a decent old Parsee bill-collector like him, when suddenly he discovered that he had lost Rs. 4,000; that at once he was plunged into despair; that the demon entered into possession of his better self and suggested that he should give the remainder of the notes to his son, who should bury them somewhere, and that he himself should then fall down in a fit, and afterwards pretend that while in that condition some budmash had robbed him of the whole of the money. As a testimony to the truth of what he said, he was prepared to take anybody or everybody to the spot where his son had deposited the notes. The Khan Bahadoor was too polite to decline the invitation, and after he had sent for the bill-collector's son, they sallied forth to the Victoria Gardens. At a spot that was pointed out to the police, they commenced to dig, and, sure enough, there lay a bundle of notes. When they were shown to the weeping bill-collector, who had been insisting that his terror at losing four one-thousand rupee notes had led him to do this most ungenerous action to his master, he suddenly changed from the whining mood, and proceeded to blackguard his son with might and main. The Khan Bahadoor, astonished at the new phase of the bill-collector's grief, pricked up his ears, and from among the declamations launched upon the son he made out this little plot. That the bill-collector never had lost Rs. 4,000; that, when he was sent to the Bank with the Rs. 11,500, he went to his son, and gave him the whole of the money, telling him to take four one-thousand rupee notes out of the bundle, and then hide the balance in the earth, after which he would perform before Messrs. Treacher's shop in the manner we have indicated. The reason why he was now denouncing his son was because that youth had been so stupid as to take four one-hundred-rupee notes out of the bundle instead of the four one-thousand-rupee notes! The old man called the boy all the asses that ever were or will be, and the boy looked ashamed because he had not come up to the expectations which it was evident his father at one time had entertained about his cleverness. The Khan Bahadoor cut the disgusted old gentleman's vituperation short, and marched the pair off to that vile durance which is so good for meditation. The ancient bill-collector may console himself with the reflection that his scheme would have been a very good one if it had not gone wrong in some of its most important parts. He might have got off with a light punishment if the story about losing a portion of the notes and then hiding the other portion through fright had been believed; and, once the punishment were over, he might of course have enjoyed the Rs. 4,000 in a quiet way; and then —— but, ugh! the stupidity of that boy spoiled all!

## BOMBAY.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR per bugla Towella will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 A.M. to-day.

IT is said that the statue of Sir Bartle Frere, which has arrived in Bombay, is to be placed in the Town Hall.

SUITS IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—From 21st to 28th inst. 753 new suits were filed in the Bombay Small Causes Court.

SURAT.—It is stated that the second-class Subordinate Judge's Court of Surat will be transferred to Olpad from May next.

BHOWANEE FAIR.—The Bhowance fair annually held at Khundwa commenced last week and will continue for about a month.

CHIEF OF WUDWAN.—We notice that the Chief of Wudwan will shortly proceed with a large retinue on a pilgrimage to Dwarka.

CRIMINAL CASES.—Up till Tuesday the several Magistrates of Police had committed twenty-six cases for the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

TORTURE OF ANIMALS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a cart-driver named Nawa Jeton was fined five rupees for torturing a bullock in a public place.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday at Rampart Row concerning the death of a man named Ruttoo Sonoo, a shoemaker. The jury found that the man had died from heart disease.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR THE PARSEES.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that a movement is being set on foot by a Parsee, late a teacher in the Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, to start a boarding school in Bombay for the benefit of the Parsees.

SUDDEN DEATH ON BOARDSHIP.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the morgue, Camatseepoora, on the body of one Thomas, Seedee, an African labourer on board the ship North Tyne, who died suddenly on the previous day. The enquiry stands adjourned till to-morrow.

WEATHER AT RAJCOTE.—A correspondent of the *Surya Prakash*, writing from Rajcote, says:—"The weather continues cold; thermometer sometimes below 35°. On the 17th we had a slight shower of rain in the afternoon, and a little drizzling rain all the night."

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a Hindoo named Janoo Hurry, residing at Mody Bazaar, was leaning against the bars of a window on the first storey of his house, when suddenly two of the bars gave way, and he was thrown out of the window. Fortunately the man was not severely injured.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. Gunputram Gowreeshunker Shastree has been appointed Sub-Deputy Inspector of the Surat District, and will assume charge of his office from 1st February. All the vernacular schools in the Jubbulpore, Balsar, Chiklee and Pardee talookas have been entrusted to his charge.

A NOTED THIEF.—Canoo Narayen, a noted thief, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday morning in a long found between sunset and sunrise loitering in a public place, without giving any satisfactory and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

[illegible] Court Police Court.

VAGRANCY ACT.—Yesterday at the [illegible] named G. A. was brought before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Magistrate of Mr. Inspector Reed, with being a vagrant in existence. Defendant was charged strong was out any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—By the mail which arrived yesterday we learn that the Antiope, 1,443 tons, sailed from Melbourne on the 10 for Calcutta, with 180 horses. The ship [illegible] the conveyance of horses, also been chartered for a lump sum of £1,600.

ALIMONY.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, a Mussulman named Sallay Mahomed Dossa [illegible]tiza. He was charged with refusing to support his wife Kh[illegible]15 a month for the maintenance Rs. 15 as costs and Rs. [illegible] Curryshunker appeared for the complainant. Mr. [illegible] of his wife.

JUDGE OF POONA.—We hear that [illegible] Assistant Professor of Literature in the Elphinstone College, and at present acting Mr. M. G. Ranade, [illegible] Judge of Poona, will be confirmed first-class Subordinate. Mr. Ranade was for some time Judge of the Sm[illegible] in appointments of Police and Acting Fourth Acting Third Mag[illegible] Cause Court.

[illegible] Tuesday a Mussulman watchmaker [illegible]Offer, who keeps a shop on the Parell Road, reported [illegible] shop had been entered by the outer previous night [illegible] case in which thirty watches, belonging door and a glass, broken open and the watches about to his customers. [illegible] watches are valued at about Rs. 300. attracted. The [illegible] being made by the police into the matter. Enquiries are [illegible]

[illegible] GOLD WRISTLETS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Zaiba Simon Solomon, a Jew, was charged before Mr. Woodward with stealing two gold wristlets, of the value of Rs. 230, belonging to Solomon Joseph. It appears the ornaments were stolen by the prisoner and pledged with a Marwary, who gave them up to the police. A few witnesses were examined by the magistrate, after which the prisoner was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Esplanade bandstand by the Band of H. M.'s 83rd County of Dublin Regiment, this evening:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | I cannot sing the old Songs ..... Hewson. |
| Valse | Improvisationen ..... Gung'l. |
| Overture | Guy Mannering ..... Bishop. |
| Polka | Star of England Cornet Obligato L'Motte. |
| Selection | La Figlia del Regimento ..... Donizetti. |
| Galop | Madcap ..... Relle. |

THE MAHIM CHURCH SQUABBLES.—We have received bout a dozen letters on the above subject; each person connected with the case in the slightest degree, and even those who apparently have no interest in it, wishing to inflict at least half a column upon our readers. But we close the affair so far as our columns are concerned when we state that the charge brought by the Vicar was withdrawn upon his receiving a "satisfactory apology," though P. A. Dias, M. F. Dias, and M. F. DeMello wish it to be known that *they* did not apologise.

NEST OF GAMBLERS.—Dinshaw Rustomjee *alias* Jehanghier Ruttonjee, Shaboodeen Woree, a Purdasee, and four other men of the Borah caste were on Tuesday night arrested by Mr. Superintendent Crummey, while gaming with cards, dice, and money in a house situated at Camatseepoora. One of the gamblers, a Borah by caste, in trying to effect his escape by jumping out of a window, fell on a stone pavement and broke his ankle. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The prisoners were yesterday placed before Mr. Woodward in the Girgaum Police Court on a charge of gambling, and were, on conviction, each sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

DARING ROBBERY AT MAZAGON.—On Monday night last a daring robbery was committed in the house of Mr. Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Paruck, who lives near the bazaar at Mazagon. The house appears to have been entered during the night through a window on the first floor, and a writing desk and a wine case were taken out to the back of the house. The writing case, which was covered with leather, was torn open and twenty-three currency notes for Rs. 100 each, three gold rings set with brilliants of the value of Rs. 2,000, one mother of pearl penknife by Savigery, and another penknife, ivory handled, with a number of other articles were abstracted. The wine case was open, and a quantity of liquor was taken away. Some of the servants of Mr. Ruttonjee have been arrested by the police on suspicion. One of the servants has absconded since the robbery was committed.

## HIGH COURT.—30TH JANUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

APPEAL.

179-71—Jefferson and Payne—Manockjee Eduljee v. H. M.'s Government of Bombay—Mr. Hearn.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSE.

742-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Naronjee Damodhur v. Vurjonjee Nathoo—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

395-71—Jefferson and Payne—Sakervahoo widow v. Canjee Luxmidas—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

686-71—Dallas and Lynch—Captain Abraham Engraud v. Peerbhoy Assur—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

515-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—A. D. Sassoon and others v. Kursondass Mayachund—No appearance.

542-70—Jefferson & Payne—Jairaj Peerbhoy and others v. Eldon Stewart Curry and others—Dallas and Lynch.

608-70—R. S. Dallas (for pauper)—Dayabhoy Mathooradass v. Rambhawoo Basker—No appearance.

617-70—Crisgie, Lynch and Owen—Matter of petition of Richard Latham v. Jaitha Vullubjee—No appearance.

606-70—C. Tyabjee—S. Tyabjee and Company v. Mahomed Ally Esoobhoy and another—No appearance.

786-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Mahdowjee v. Bhimjee Ghirdhur—Manisty and Fletcher.

849-70—Crisgie, Lynch and Owen—Tapidass Varujdass and another v. Assar Purshotum and another—No appearance.

864-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Sam Mendel v. Francis Martin and others—Leathes and Crawford.

873-70—Leathes and Crawford—Premjee Issur v. Joseph Frederick Aldridge—Rimington, Hore & Langley.

878-70—K. Morojee—Heera'all Girdhur v. Nusserwanjee Jamasjee—Dallas and Lynch.

873-70—Leathes and Crawford—Madhowrao Dinanath v. Purshotum Govind and another—No appearance.

907-70—Shamrao—Trecumdass Dinanath v. Nanabhoy Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.

936-70—Leathes and Crawford—Ramjee Sotiba and another v. Morar Poonja—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSE.

33-73—A. Framjee—James Moon v. G. L. D'Emden and another—Chalk and Turner. (Specially fixed.)

LONG CAUSES.

140-71—Jefferson and Payne—Kissondas Jumnadas v. Sewlall Motilall—Craigie, Lynch and Owen. (Part heard.)

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. Golconda, which left Galle for Madras at 10 A.M. on Thursday, put back with machinery disabled, but sailed again at 11 A.M. on Friday.

THE STEAM-SHIP RUSTOM, Commander W. Pead, arrived yesterday from Coast and Goa with a general cargo, and Master Sullivan and 105 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. TRAVANCORE, 1,222 tons, Captain C. H. Eastley, which arrived on the 28th instant from China, &c., with the China mail, brought the following cargo:—From Hongkong—3 boxes gold, 13 boxes gold leaves, 1 box pearls, 6 boxes specie, 1 box sovereigns, 419 packages silk, 565 half chests and 6 packages tea, 40 boxes glass and [illegible] Chinaware, 158 packages umbrellas, 66 boxes cotton umbrellas, cases paper [illegible], 200 packages alum, 31 cases glass 400 chests cassia brass leaves, 25 cases vermillion, 2 packbeads, 15 boxes [illegible], 1 case table, 11 cases sundries, 7 packages dry fruit, 1 case plants, 1 case slippers, 5 cases ages cheroots, 1 box goldware. From Singapore—9 papers, and 199 bags stick-lac, 250 bags sago, 274 boxes specie, gamin, 20 packages China roots, 72 pieces packages betel bags sugar, 15 packages silk, 8 bags nutE. teeth, 150 mace, 32 bags tapioca, 5 boxes Chinaware, megs, 12 cases gambier and 283 slabs tin. From 160 packages bundles cheritta, 2 cases piece-goods, Calcutta [illegible]dle sticks. From Galle—1 box gold bars and 1 box tortoise shells. She brought other packages and 1 cash[illegible]ment to different ports. for transhipment.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

| High Water. Time. | Ft. | In. | Jan.-Feb. | Low Water. Time. | Ft. | In. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | | | | H. M. | | |
| 0 25 m | 8 | 1 | Thursday ..... 30 | 6 33 m | 5 | 4 |
| 0 25 a | 5 | 9 | | 6 37 a | 3 | 3 |
| 0 5 m | 8 | 3 | Friday ..... 31 | 7 49 m | 6 | 0 |
| 0 17 a | 5 | 8 | | 7 24 a | 7 | 4 |
| 1 46 m | 7 | 8 | Saturday ..... 1 | 8 5 m | 6 | 4 |
| 1 8 a | 5 | 4 | | 8 11 a | 6 | 0 |
| 1 30 m | 6 | 11 | Sunday ..... 2 | 8 52 m | 6 | 2 |
| 1 0 a | 4 | 5 | | 8 57 a | 4 | 5 |
| 2 10 m | 5 | 9 | Monday ..... 3 | 9 37 m | 5 | 8 |
| 2 53 a | 3 | 8 | | 9 48 a | 3 | 0 |
| 2 5 m | 4 | 6 | Tuesday ..... 4 | 10 25 m | 5 | 1 |
| 2 54 a | 3 | 3 | | 10 46 a | 1 | 10 |
| 3 40 m | 3 | 11 | Wednesday ... 5 | 11 25 m | 4 | 8 |
| 3 15 a | 2 | 11 | | Midnight. | 0 | 11 |

Moon—First Quarter, 4th, 2 h 56 m. P.M.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THE following are the entrances for the Bombay Gymkhana Club Steeplechases (to be run this afternoon) and the time at which they will be run:—

1ST RACE—5 O'CLOCK.

| | st. | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Dick Cunningham's | g a h | Forty Winks. | 10 7 Mr. Littleton. |
| Mr. Warre's | b a h | Cock Robin... | 10 3 Owner. |
| Mr. Houghton's | g a h | The Goat..... | 11 0 Owner. |
| The Spider's | b a h | Dandy ..... | 11 0 Owner. |
| Mr. B.'s | g a h | Jimmy ..... | 11 0 Mr. Pelham. |

2ND RACE—5-30.

| | st. | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Littleton's | c p | Dusty Bob'..... | 10 7 Owner. |
| Mr. Pelham's | g p | Stoinsead ..... | 10 7 Owner. |
| The Spider's | g p | Web..... | 10 7 Owner. |
| Mr. B.'s | b p | Corkscrew..... | 10 7 Mr. Houghton. |

1st Bell at a quarter to 5 P.M.

## RIVAL CLAIMS TO PROPERTY.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, the case of Hannabace v. Abbajee Babajee and others was called on before Mr. Connon. These summonses were called on after several postponements. The charges were principally criminal trespass and theft. Mr. Skipsey appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Chalk for the defence.

Mr. Skipsey stated that these summonses had been postponed in consequence of proceedings in the High Court having been taken in respect of the property and an injunction obtained which had since been discharged.

Mr. Chalk said the result was no doubt what Mr. Skipsey said, but this was a case of rival claims to property, and the suit in the High Court prayed that some of the defendants in this Court might be declared entitled to the very property in respect of which they were charged with trespass and theft. The Judge in the High Court had decided upon the ground that his order was sought to influence the criminal proceedings, which was no doubt true, for if he prosecution continued, it was clear that the magistrate would have to try the question of ownership which the High Court Judge would afterwards be asked to decide.

After some discussion it was arranged that the moveable property which defendants were charged with stealing should be deposited in the Police Court, to abide the decision in the High Court suit

## SMALL CAUSES COURT JUDGESHIPS.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. N. Spencer has been appointed Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, in room of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, who retires from the Bench from 6th February next. Rao Bahadhur Bhasker Damodhur has been appointed as Third, and Rao Bahadhur Mudan Shreecrustnajee has been confirmed as Fourth Judge of the Court.

## THE SECOND PERFORMANCE OF "THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE."

ON Tuesday night Mr. and Mrs. Bennee, assisted by the Bombay amateurs, repeated the burlesque of "The Maid and the Magpie," and we feel some pleasure in saying that the piece was performed more creditably to those gentlemen than it was on Friday night. The players knew their parts much better, and in one or two instances, that of *Pippo*, for instance, we observed less dread of the audience, and a more earnest desire to put a soul into the parts instead of hedging them with fear and trembling and making them ridiculous burlesques upon burlesques. The house was not well filled, and for Mr. and Mrs. Bennee's sake, we regretted to see this, because they are painstaking and deserving actors. They have taken great pains to produce good public entertainments, and it is their misfortune, and not their fault, that they have been comparatively unsuccessful.

## INDIAN ITEMS.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy paid a return visit to the Maharaja of Pannah at his residence in Chowringhee at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning.

THE report on the state of the weather and the crops from the Sultanpore district in Oudh mentions that "there has been a slight fall of frost."

SCHOOLS have been established in Bankok near the palaces of the Kings of Siam for the education of the sons of noblemen. European schoolmasters have been employed to instruct the pupils in English.

THE gallows which has for years adorned the wall of the Madras Penitentiary has been removed. A new one has been erected on another side of the building, and the present structure will not be so much exposed to public view as the old one was.

A MAIL CART ATTACKED BY HIGHWAYMEN.—The mail cart from Jeypore for Ajmere was attacked on the 18th instant by highwaymen near Mohkumpooree, about 30 miles from Jeypore, in the Jeypore territory. The whole of the banghy mails were carried off, but the letter packets were torn open, and the contents, proving valueless to the robbers, thrown away in the fields. They have since been recovered and sent on to Ajmere. The Jeypore authorities have ordered out soware to track the thieves, and it is said have succeeded in tracing them beyond the Jeypore boundary into Marwar. There was a serious banghy robbery on the Tonk and Jhalrapatton road only a short time ago, and dacoity has been more than usually prevalent in Marwar lately.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—*Main Line.*—Earnings week ending 18th January 1873, £45,999-15-5. Corresponding week last year, £52,530-2-11. Decrease, £6,530-7-6. From 1st January 1873 to 18th January 1873, £128,560-5-10. From 1st January 1872 to 20th January 1872, £165,588-12-5. Decrease, £37,028-6-7. Miles open week ending 18th January 1873, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,280. Per mile open week ending 18th January 1873, £35-18-7. Corresponding week last year, £41-0-9. Decrease, £5-2-2. *Jubbulpore Line.*—Earnings week ending 18th January 1873, £3,411-5-9. Corresponding week last year, £3,321-4-4. Increase, £90-1-5. From 1st January 1873 to 18th January 1873, £8,680-2-5. From 1st January 1872 to 20th January 1872, £9,945-16-10. Decrease, £1,265-14-5. Miles open week ending 18th January 1873, 223½. Corresponding week last year, 223. Increase, ½. Per mile open week ending 18th January 1873, £15 5-3. Corresponding week last year, £14-17-10. Increase, £0-7-5.

A STORY OF THE CALCUTTA UPPER TEN.—A charming little story has been going the rounds during the week about some of the amenities of the "Upper Ten." The story runs that a lady, the wife of one of our upper crust, called at a house, sent up her card, was admitted, paid the usual visit, and enjoyed the usual amount of small talk with the lady of the house. Returning home she informed her husband where she had been, when that distinguished member of society at once wrote off to "The Occupant of the House No. —, —— Street, saying that his wife had called by mistake, and requested the return of the card she had left on the lady of the said house. The husband of the lady visited, however, was equal to the occasion, for he replied that, on returning home and finding the card, he had looked at his wife's visiting list, and not finding the name of the visitor he had torn up the card, and was, therefore, unable to return it. This was a Rowland for an Oliver at all events; and it somewhat reminds one of the old story of Sir Allan MacNab when Governor-General of Canada. Sir Allan was not the head of the clan of that name, but another gentleman who went by the title of "The MacNab." This gentleman went on a tour in Canada, and on arriving at Quebec left his card for Sir Allan at once, "The MacNab." Sir Allan not to be outdone in politeness, at once returned the visit, having, however, previously had written on his card, "The other MacNab." Each was greatest [illegible] *Calcutta Saturday Evening Journal.*

THE CALCUTTA BRAHMOS.—Our Brahmo friends have been full of excitement this week. They have in the first place been celebrating their anniversary, and marching about the streets like Freemasons or a Temperance Society, with Mr. Dall at their head carrying a large banner with a motto on it. This sort of procession has certainly much more the appearance of some benevolent society or local benefit club, than of anything connected with religion, except amongst the revivalists in America, and it is to be hoped that the Brahmo Faith does not depend upon any such tawdry shows for its extension. But there is some excuse for them on this occasion, as they appear to be rather in a state of excitement over Mr. Dall's proposal to take several of them to America as teachers to the Yankees of Oriental notions. One ambitious individual has written, saying, in very bad English, that he is too poor to pay for himself, but that he is willing to accompany any other emigrating Brahmo as a servant, and trust to his own talents when he arrives at his journey's end. This is a spirit that ought most decidedly to be encouraged in these days of over-population of this country, and some charitably disposed Brahmo should accept his offer at once. But the idea naturally strikes one, what earthly, or for the matter of that spiritual use, will these natives be when they arrive in America. They certainly cannot dig, there may be doubts as to whether they are ashamed to beg, and the American papers tell us that all professions are already overfull, and that what is required is manual labour. Our Brahmo friends would not make much show as navvies in a gang with a lot of stalwart Irishmen, and, Mr. Dall's advice notwithstanding, we think their safest course would be to stay in their own country, and march about Calcutta with banners and a Foo-foo band.—*Ibid.*

IT is proposed in New York to erect a bronze statue of the late Horace Greeley.

IT is believed that Parliament will be opened by the Queen in person.

THERE is a rumour that the Postmaster-General intends to reduce the ordinary telegrams from 1s. to 6d.

THE LATE DR. NORMAN M'LEOD.—Shortly after the decease of the Rev. Dr. Norman M'Leod, the inhabitants of the parish of Loudoun, to the pastoral charge of which parish he was ordained in 1838, resolved to erect a tablet in the church to his memory. The tablet is now completed. It is of a Gothic design in white marble on a background of black marble. It is supported on consoles, and at each side is a pillar with carved capitals. The tablet bears the following inscriptions:—"In memory of Norman M'Leod, D.D., one of Her Majesty's chaplains for Scotland, Order of the Thistle, ordained to the charge of the parish of Loudoun, 15th March, 1838; translated to Dalkeith, 15th December, 1843; and to Barony Parish, Glasgow 17th July, 1851; Moderator of the General Assembly in 1869; died 16th June, 1872. 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them.'"

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—Those who have not yet tried Maravilla, will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and super-cedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

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## THE MADRAS RACES.

SECOND DAY—25TH JANUARY, 1873.

THE second day's racing came off this afternoon. The day was fairly cool and cloudy till two o'clock, when, as if to assert his power, old Sol burst forth with his wonted (in the east) heat and brilliancy. The Stand, as is usual on "The Ladies' Day," was far better filled than on Thursday morning, and beauty and fashion were the order of the day. The heat however was extreme, and we fear must have been much felt by the ladies who graced the scene with their presence. We would suggest to the stewards that if afternoon racing for two days of the meeting is to be persevered in, a temporary stand might be erected on the opposite side of the course, the back of it being well covered so as to prevent the rays of the sun from penetrating. We are sure that the ladies will approve of our suggestion; if they do, the gallantry of the stewards, we are equally sure, will be equal to the occasion; but really we think that afternoon racing should be altogether done away with as inflicting too great a tax even on a lady's beauty, and the heat of the sun being too great both for man and beast. We really felt for some of the jockeys who had to encounter it with no greater protection to their heads than a thin silk cap, and three or four of the horses who ran in the earlier part of the afternoon looked terribly distressed. Blood vessels are scarcely ever broken when races are run in the morning, the reverse is often the case when they run in the afternoon—*Verb sap.*

The "Bedouin Plate," though placed third on the card, was run off first, the heat being scarcely so trying to Arabs as to Australians. Lorine with the top weight up made the running, trusting, we imagine, to his staying powers to wear his opponents down; but if this *was* his game it did not answer, as he was a bad third when the winning post was reached, to Marquis and Kildare. The former who sold in the lottery for a price which foreshadowed the end, waited far behind till near the half mile post from home, when Tyrrell took him up to his horses to see how they were getting on. A glance was sufficient to all appearance as he pulled his horse back again till fairly into the straight running, when he sent him out, and the issue which to all "racy" minds had never been in doubt was apparent to the greatest yokel on the ground, for he shot to the front directly he was called upon, and won, hands down, almost in a canter, in the good time for Arabs of 3m. 58s., half a second shorter than Sunbeam's in the same race last year.

Eight Walers came out to answer the question "who shall ?" for the Governor's Cup. Of this Programme and Fireman (coupled) were the most fancied, Wenlock being next in favour, with Bridesmaid and Passover (coupled) "well up." A glance at the card will show that Programme, a right good horse, was almost "turned loose," though the actual weight he carried was 7st. 10½lbs. The race was almost a farce as it eventuated, Programme almost "spread-eagling" his horses when the first mile had been run and winning, hard held, Moselle second, and Bridesmaid, who was carrying a welter weight (and carried it right well), third. We are of opinion that Programme could almost have distanced the field, and it was hard luck for Moselle to meet such an adversary on such (to him) favourable terms, for she beat her horses almost as easily as Programme beat her. Wenlock, the "Guindy Stakes" winner, was a bad fourth, the pace being too much for him. The two miles were run in 3m. 41½s., which might have been 3m. 40s. at least if there had been anything to press Programme.

Only Putney having accepted for the Maiden Handicap, it was a case of "walk over" for him. Another race, we hear, will take place on Tuesday, in lieu of this. At half-past five or thereabouts seven jocks weighed out for "The Steeples." Viking and Vampire were the favourites, after whom came Narey Napoleon and King Alfred in the order named. On the word "off" being given, Captain Maunsell took Vampire, a rare jumped horse, to the front, and made strong running throughout. He might have won

hundred will endorse the cardinal principles by which it must stand or fall. The masterly chapter of Hallam on "the Constitution of Ireland," and the essay of Professor Goldwin Smith on Irish history and Irish character, though both written from a thoroughly English point of view, may be searched in vain for any trace of the Machiavellian theories which colour Mr. Froude's whole argument. "What is to be censured," observes Mr. Hallam, "and what Henry and his successors were at all hazards bound to refuse, was the violation of their faith to the Irish Princes, in sharing among these insatiable barons their ancient territories, which, setting aside the wrong of the first invasion, were protected by their homage and submission, and sometimes by positive conventions." Yet neither Mr. Hallam nor Mr. Goldwin Smith is more indulgent than Mr. Froude to the political vices which made the Conquest possible, but deprived Ireland of the benefits which it might have produced.

It is not the less, but the more, necessary to insist on this, because Mr. Froude's perverse and immoral apology for his country may obscure a plain historical truth which has not received due attention. The real ground of defence which Englishmen may fairly take up against wholesale charges of oppression is, not that "England" was justified in domineering over "Ireland" for centuries, but that England never domineered over Ireland, or even governed Ireland, at all, until a comparatively recent period. The handful of warlike barons who conquered Ireland with the aid of their own retainers, and without the knowledge of their King, were not Englishmen but Normans, whose great-grandfathers had conquered England itself but a hundred years before, and their descendants continued to rule, not Ireland, but as many of the Irish people as they could force to obey them, under Royal authority, it is true, but without advice or support from the English Legislature. After the departure of John, no English King except Richard II. ever set foot in Ireland until William III., went over to win the battle of the Boyne, and Richard II.'s army was the only considerable body of English troops ever seen in Ireland until the reign of Henry VIII. The great invasion of Edward Bruce, which Mr. Froude omits to mention in his rapid but effective summary, was repulsed at Dundalk by John de Bermingham at the head of a force composed of Anglo-Norman chiefs and their feudal dependants. Mr. Froude truly remarks that, "in contrast with the age it succeeded, the century of Irish life which followed the Conquest was comparatively humane and rational," but neither the merit of the one nor the blame of the other belongs to the English nation as a whole. With the Barons' War and the creation of a Parliament on their hands, with Scotland to humble and Wales to subjugate, with a struggle for the dominion of France prolonged for three generations, with a disputed succession at home, and a civil war in which the best English blood flowed more freely than it had flowed at Hastings, the nobles of England had little time or thought to spare for sympathy with their Irish cousins, who soon became *Hibernis ipsis Hiberniores* and, as Spenser tells us, had aggravated the barbarous customs of Ireland by refinements of outrage peculiar to feudalism. Probably the Black Prince had never heard of the Parliament of Kilkenny, held under his brother Lionel, where it was made treason for an Englishman to adopt the Brehon Laws, or intermarry with the Irish. Assuredly, those who fell under the walls of Orleans or on the deadly field of Towton cared nothing for the ascendancy of Butlers or Geraldines, and would have learnt with perfect indifference that instead of nominally embracing all Ireland, the English Pale was limited to the four counties of Dublin, Meath, Kildare, and Louth. As for the people of England, they had not yet succeeded in winning their own social and political independence, much less were they capable of meditating aggressions on the independence of the people of Ireland. In short, if Ireland was grossly misgoverned, as she certainly was, during the 14th and 15th centuries, she was misgoverned, according to purely "Irish ideas," by her own native chieftains beyond the Pale, who had long ceased to respect the King's writ; and, within the Pale, by an Anglo-Irish Legislature, which neither regarded the interests nor represented the sentiment of Englishmen. While the natural leaders of the English colony in Ireland were slaughtering each other in England on behalf of the Red and White Roses, "Ireland," as Mr. Froude says, without much exaggeration, "was in full and ample possession of all the privileges of home Rule." Though Poyning's Act soon afterwards destroyed the legislative independence of the colony, even Henry VII. was glad to intrust the Royal authority to the Earl of Kildare, the head of the Geraldine clan, and one of the most turbulent and lawless of "the King's Irish rebels." When Kildare was designated as Lord-Deputy, some objector exclaimed, "All Ireland cannot govern this man!" "Then," replied the King, "this man shall govern all Ireland."

In describing the state of Ireland under the Tudor dynasty, Mr. Froude is on firmer, and to him more familiar, ground. With his broad conclusions on the system of government then initiated we are able on the whole to agree. No one who has any acquaintance with the State papers and literature of that period, relating to Irish affairs, can fail to recognize the earnest desire of English statesmen to raise Ireland to a higher level of civilization, not merely or mainly for the sake of England, but for the sake of Ireland herself. The noble and eloquent Discourse of Spenser is but a type of what he calls "divers good plots devised, and wise counsels cast already, about reformation of that realm;" nor are we by any means sure that Spenser's notions of Irish policy are not, in some respects, and especially on the possibility of a fusion between the English and Irish races, more enlightened than those propounded by Mr. Froude. There is no reason to doubt that Henry VIII. was sincere in "disavowing all intentions of depriving the chiefs of their lands, or confiscating their rights for the benefit of Englishmen." Neither he, when he exchanged the title of Dominus for that of *Rex Hiberniæ* on receiving the formal submission of the native Irish lords, nor Elizabeth, when she at last determined to put down Shan O'Neill, contemplated for one moment the sweeping measures of confiscation and settlement which, following each other in four successive waves, transferred almost the whole soil of Ireland into Protestant hands by the end of the 17th century. Nevertheless, we are not prepared to join Mr. Froude in excusing the most questionable acts of these Monarchs, such as the execution of Kildare's five brothers at Tyburn, because their general ends were good; still less can we assent to his opinion that Elizabeth erred in not imposing the Reformation still more forcibly on the Irish nation. We learn from Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana* that King Edward VI. adopted the best method of spreading the Reformation in Ireland, by instructing the Lord-Deputy "to propagate the worship of God in the English tongue, and to have the service translated into Irish for those parts of the country which needed it." This beneficent design was frustrated by his early death; and the same author relates an amusing story, which Mr. Froude has not quoted, of the manner in which a persecution of the Protestants, intended by Queen Mary, was happily averted. It appears that she had signed a commission for this purpose, and delivered it to a Dr. Cole, who carried it with him in a leather box on his journey to Ireland. Having stopped at Chester, where the Mayor waited on him, he was imprudent enough to show this box, saying, "Here is a commission that shall lash the heretics of Ireland." The landlady of the house overheard him, and, being a good Protestant, as well as having a Protestant brother in Dublin, took an opportunity of opening the box and abstracting the commission, "placing in lieu thereof a sheet of paper with a pack of cards wrapt up therein, the knave of clubs being faced uppermost." On arriving in Dublin, he presented the box to Lord Fitz-Water, the Lord-Deputy, and the Irish Privy Council, "who causing it to be opened, there was nothing save a pack of cards with the knave of clubs uppermost. . . . Then the Lord-Deputy made answer, 'Let us have another commission, and we will shuffle the cards in the meanwhile.' The doctor, being troubled in his mind, went away and returned into England, and, coming to the Court, obtained another commission; but, staying for a wind on the waterside, news came to him that the Queen was dead, and thus God preserved the Protestants of Ireland." It is added that Queen Elizabeth was so delighted with this story that she sent for the woman, and gave her a pension of £40 for life.

"With Elizabeth came the beginnings of modern Irish history," and Mr. Froude holds that its course would have been far less disastrous had Elizabeth displayed more vigour, and less cunning, in crushing Irish Catholics. We shall not follow him into his account of the vain efforts made to secure, at the legal establishment of the Protestant religion and the Act of Uniformity by a practical toleration of the Catholics. His own view, so far as we can understand it, is that it was perfectly right to secure Protestant ascendancy by law, inasmuch as there would otherwise have been "no Protestants in Ireland at all," and the whole country would have become a stronghold of the Catholic Powers, but that it was an entire mistake to deal so gently with Catholics, and, above all, to abstain from dividing the Church property of the Pale among settlements of Protestants imported from England. Others who do not believe in the gospel of superior force may think, on the contrary, that if the Bible and Prayer Book had at once been translated into the "vulgar tongue" of Ireland, and Spenser's proposal for the appointment of a school-master in every parish carried out in Ireland as it was virtually carried out in Scotland, the Irish people would have been more likely to appreciate the blessings of Protestantism without coercion of any kind. At all events, from the moment that religious discord aggravated the old antagonism between Celt and Englishman, Irish rebellions assumed far more formidable proportions and a far more national character. The first of those in Elizabeth's reign was that of Shan O'Neill, in Ulster; the second was that of the Earl of Desmond, in Munster; the last was that of Tyrone, beginning in Ulster but afterwards spreading over a great part of Ireland. The rebellion of Desmond, having been suppressed after a desperate contest which devastated the whole Province of Munster, and almost exterminated the Geraldine clan, was followed by the settlement of Munster. The rebellion of Tyrone was suppressed with equal difficulty and carnage, but was not followed by any wholesale forfeitures. This lenity is censured by Mr. Froude in a characteristic passage.

"The Queen might now, had she so pleased, have insisted on a universal confiscation, or made a profession of Protestantism a condition on which land might be held in fee. The estates of those who had been in rebellion, or had refused conformity, might have been granted to Englishman or Scot, or to any other of the Reformed creed whose allegiance could be depended on; and though it might have been hard measure, it would have been in strict conformity with the usage and example of the Catholics themselves. Once more it was decided to try a gentler method—to insist only on the abolition of the traditionary tribal rights which bred perennial anarchy; to leave the Catholics in possession of their estates; to make no curious inquiry into their creed; to let them be sheriffs and magistrates; to allow them seats in Parliament, and the same private toleration of their religion which all along they had enjoyed. It was hoped that they would recognize and respect the leniency of their treatment, and that the further assimilation of Ireland to English ways and character might be left to the gradual action of time. Experience was to show that the Irish did not understand forbearance, that they interpreted lenity into fear, and respected only an authority which they dared not trifle with."

Early in James I.'s reign the Ulster rebellion broke out once more under the joint leadership of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, and from this point Mr. Froude judiciously begins his striking chapter on the Insurrection of 1641. We are disposed to concur with him in considering this insurrection the gravest event in Irish history, in tracing it not so much to Catholic fanaticism as to furious resentment provoked by the settlement of Ulster and the administration of Strafford, and in looking upon it as the bitter source of most, if not all, of the calamities which afterwards fell upon Ireland. The settlement of Ulster was the retribution inflicted for the last rebellion of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, a rebellion which, as Spenser had said of all former Irish rebellions, was essentially of aristocratic, and not of democratic, origin. Considering how inveterate had been the anarchy of Ulster under her native chiefs, and how completely forbearance had failed to pacify them; considering that, if we may trust Sir John Davies, innocent tenants and labourers were left undisturbed; and considering also the blessings ultimately conferred by the Anglo-Scotch immigration upon the whole North of Ireland, we are not among those who condemn the settlement of Ulster as indefensible. Mr. Froude may reasonably contend that "if the meaning of government be the protection of the honest and laborious, and the punishment of knaves, not the smallest gainers from the Ulster settlement were the worthy among the Irish themselves, who were saved at last from the intolerable oppression under which they and their fathers from immemorial time had groaned." Nevertheless, it inevitably created a wild and desperate class of "wanderers and cosherers," sons and servants of the dispossessed proprietors, with no occupation but rapine and conspiracy, and with a burning thirst for vengeance. For a while, indeed, Ireland cowered under the commanding eye of Strafford, "that star," as Hallam calls him, "of exceeding brightness, but sinister influence, the willing and able instrument of despotic power." In an extant letter, Strafford himself claims to have "brought the greatest prosperity on these affairs that hath been since the English conquest," and his intimate friend, Sir George Radclyffe, assures us that his supreme aim was national unity, "so as the Irish and English might live together now as one people." But the means which he employed were such as Mr. Froude himself admits to have been too high-handed. While he enforced conformity on the Anglo-Scotch colonists of Ulster on pain of confiscation, he instituted an inquisition into defective titles, which he manipulated to his own purposes by the coercion of juries, and of which the result was that four-fifths of Connaught and large territories in other parts of Ireland were declared to be at the disposal of the Crown. This scheme of "direct and unprovoked spoliation" was frustrated by his fall, and the Irish army which he had collected for the destruction of liberty in England and Scotland was disbanded by order of the English Parliament, but the Irish Government was thereby left almost defenceless when the concentrated passions of family blood-feuds, religious hatred, and patriotic despair burst forth into one of the most awful political eruptions recorded in modern history.

Mr. Froude approaches what he regards as "the turning point on which all later controversies between England and Ireland hinge" with a full knowledge of the opposition which he will encounter. It has been the fixed endeavour of Irish Catholic historians to explain away the massacre of 1641, as it has been the fixed endeavour of all Catholic historians to explain away the massacre of St. Bartholomew, or, at least, the Pope's open and demonstrable complicity after the fact with that stupendous crime. Mr. Prendergast, in his Cromwellian Settlement, does not scruple to speak of it as an "historical falsehood," though he evidently would have passed a very lenient sentence on his countrymen had he found them guilty of it. "The English," he says, "whose consciences made them expect such retribution, had often foretold the outburst of injured and outraged humanity. *They themselves massacred the Danes; but the Irish, to use the words of an old divine, have ever lacked gall to supply a wholesome animosity to the eternal enemies and revilers of their name and nation.*" After perusing Mr. Prendergast's work no one is likely to accuse him of a deficiency in this precious quality, and it is perhaps well that he did not publish such passages as this before the massacre, but at a safe distance of two centuries. As it is, they merely serve to destroy our faith in the "impartiality and candour" which Mr. Froude attributes to him, with a gratuitous and apparently ironical courtesy; for in truth no two historians can be more utterly at variance on matters of fact as well as on matters of opinion. Upon the great massacre of 1641, in particular, there can be henceforth no trace between them. According to Mr. Prendergast, the current story of it is a tissue of malicious Protestant inventions, gradually developed, mouths after its supposed date, to palliate the cruel retaliation which ensued. According to Mr. Froude, it was never doubted by the generation in whose lifetime it was enacted, and has only been doubted since, because the character of the Catholic religion and the Irish race is engaged to deny it. He professes to have diligently searched the "forty volumes of Depositions preserved in the library of Trinity College, which tell the tale with perfect distinctness," and which, it may be added, are confirmed by a large mass of contemporary literature. Without having prosecuted the same laborious process of inquiry, we shall not presume to speak with the same unqualified confidence, yet we cannot hesitate to avow the belief, expressed by Hallam, and shared by the most candid of Protestants, that if "the massacre of 1641 was a dream," nothing in history is certain. It is not the positive evidences by which the massacre is proved, but the negative evidences by which some would fain disprove it, that most resemble the stuff that dreams are made of, consisting, as they mainly do, of mere presumptions, and what Hallam terms "scraps of quotation." Moreover, we cannot forget that most of those who affect to dismiss it as a dream have the strongest possible motives for their incredulity, for, unless it was a dream, it was a deed so black and infamous, so deliberately concerted between Romish priests and chiefs of the Irish people, so ruthlessly carried out by Irish Catholics of all classes, and so hard for English Protestants to forgive, that an ardent patriot and faithful son of the Church might well be willing to risk his soul in the attempt to blot out every earthly record of it. More than this we forbear at present to say, nor will our space permit us to give more than a few extracts from Mr. Froude's impressive, though condensed, account of "scenes which rivalled in carnage the horrors of St. Bartholomew." After discussing the premonitory symptoms of the final outbreak, the division in the councils of its leaders between the Catholic lords of the Pale and the party of Sir Phelim O'Neil, the Parliamentary by-play to be rehearsed over again in 1798, and the failure of the conspiracy to seize Dublin Castle, he thus delineates what occurred in Ulster on and after the 23rd of October, 1641:—

"On the morning of that fatal Saturday there appeared before the houses of the settlers and their tenants in the six escheated counties gangs of armed Irish, who demanded instant possession, and on being admitted ejected the entire families and stripped most of them to the skin. Many resisted and were killed; many, the young vigorous men especially, who could save their own lives by flight, sought shelter for their women and their little ones in the houses of their Irish neighbours, with whom they had lived in intimacy. The doors of their neighbours were opened in seeming hospitality, but within there were not human beings—not even human savages—but ferocious beasts."

Most of these helpless fugitives were murdered indoors, or betrayed to their pursuers, the exasperation of the rebels being heightened by disappointment at the miscarriage of their enterprise at Dublin and elsewhere. "Sir William Cole saved Enniskillen. Naked men, flying for their lives, carried the alarm to Derry, Coleraine, and Carrickfergus, and the inhabitants had time to close their gates," but misery and pestilence soon made havoc among the crowds that flocked into these cities of refuge, pursued by furious bands, "hunting them like starved jackals."

"Murder when the spirit of it has gone abroad becomes a passion; and man grows more ferocious than a beast of prey. Savage creatures of both sexes, yelping in chorus and brandishing their skenes; boys practising their young hands in stabbing and torturing the English children—these were the scenes which were witnessed daily through all parts of Ulster. The fury extended even to the farm stock, and sheep and oxen were slaughtered not for food, but in the blindness of rage. The distinction between Scots and English soon vanished. Religion was made the new dividing line, and the one crime was to be a Protestant. The escorts proved in most cases but gangs of assassins. In the wildest of remembered winters the shivering fugitives were goaded along the highways stark naked and foodless. If some, happier than the rest, found a few rags to throw about them, they were torn instantly away. If others, in natural modesty, twisted straw ropes round their waists, the straw was set on fire. When the tired little ones dropped behind, the escort lashed the parents forward, and the children were left to die. One witness, Adam Clover, of Slonory, in Cavan, swore that he saw a woman who had been thus deserted, set upon by three Irish women, who stripped her naked in frost and snow. She fell in labour under their hands, and she and her child died. Many were buried alive. Those who died first were never buried, but were left to be devoured by dogs, and rats, and swine. Some were driven into rivers and drowned, some hanged, some mutilated, some ripped with knives. The priests told the people 'that the Protestants were worse than dogs, they were devils and served the devil, and the killing of them was a meritorious act.' One wretch stabbed a woman with a baby in her arms, and left the infant in mockery on its dead mother's breast, bidding it 'Suck, English bastard.' The insurgents swore in their madness they would not leave English man, woman, or child alive in Ireland. They flung babies into boiling pots, or tossed them into the ditches to the pigs. They put out grown men's eyes, turned them adrift to wander, and starved them to death. Two cowboys boasted of having murdered 30 women and children, and a lad was heard swearing that his arm was so tired with killing that he could scarce lift his hand above his head."

Mr. Froude flatly contradicts and rends to pieces the assertion that Protestants shed the first blood early in November, when the garrison of Carrickfergus is reported to have killed 3,000 Catholics on Island Magee. His counter statement, which purports to be founded on minute research, is that not 3,000, but only 30 persons were put to death "in the frenzy of provoked rage," not in November, but "on January 9, 1642, when the cries of perishing men and women were going up from every corner of Ulster," and wholesale murders had just been perpetrated in the immediate neighbourhood. "When," exclaims Mr. Froude:—

"When will the Irish Catholics, when will the Roman Catholics learn that wounds will never heal which are skinned with lying? Not till they have done penance! all of them, by frank confession and humiliation—the Irish for their crimes in their own island—the Catholics generally for their yet greater crimes throughout the civilized world—can the past be forgotten, and their lawful claims on the conscience of mankind be equitably considered."

We have but one remark to make upon this passionate apostrophe, which is no unfair specimen of the *animus* which pervades the volume. Whether or not Mr. Froude's indignant denunciation of a whole Church and a whole people be well or ill founded, it must be condemned as historically indefensible, since History is ever judicial in her attitude, and morally indefensible, since Morality sanctions nothing which is calculated to do far more harm than good. As Protestants and as Englishmen, we may believe—nay more, we may possibly be right in believing—that we are not as other men are; but, as writers or students of history, we are bound to abstain from indiscriminate and Pharisaical indications of contempt for our neighbours, especially if they happen to be our fellow-subjects. If the sin of blood-guiltiness lies heavy at the door of Catholic Ireland, Protestant England has something, too, of which to repent; and few of our countrymen, we trust, will accept Mr. Froude's repeated and defiant allegation that the massacre of 1641 constitutes "the explanation and the defence of the subsequent treatment of Ireland," including the penal laws. Such advocacy is more damaging than all the calumnies of Irish Catholic historians; it would assuredly have been repudiated by William III., Mr. Froude himself being witness; and we shall not easily be convinced that Cromwell, though he avenged the slaughter of 1641 with an unsparing hand, ever contemplated the perpetuation of his own policy to a remote posterity.

If we pass lightly over the stormy and confused period which intervened between the massacre and the settlement of Ireland under William III., it is assuredly not because it lacked stirring events, but rather because it is utterly hopeless to epitomize these events with any approach to accuracy. To have succeeded in bringing something like order out of the chaos in which Irish affairs during the last years of Charles I. have long been involved, is no mean proof of Mr. Froude's narrative skill; and there are many who will gain from his pages, for the first time, a tolerably clear idea of the so-called "Restoration Settlement." It was the misfortune of Ireland that a civil war broke out in England before the insurrection of 1641 was put down, and that it thenceforth became the interest of Charles I., with his wonted duplicity, to intrigue with the less guilty promoters of that insurrection. When Cromwell landed, on the 15th of August, 1649, he found Ormond, the Royalist Governor of Ireland, just defeated by Colonel Jones, a Parliamentary officer, and Owen Roe O'Neill, the chosen representative of the native Irish, quarrelling with the Kilkenny Council, set up by the Catholic Lords of the Pale. By October 9 Drogheda and Wexford had been taken, and Ireland lay virtually at his mercy. Before the end of 1652 all resistance had ceased, and during the remaining years of the Protectorate the country was pacified—first under the rule of four Commissioners, and then under that of Henry Cromwell—as it had never been pacified before. Those who desire to master all the details of the Cromwellian settlement will, of course, study the exhaustive work of Mr. Prendergast; those who must needs content themselves with a general outline may profitably consult the fifth and sixth sections of Mr. Froude's second chapter. He is too sincere an admirer of Cromwell's thorough-going measures to have any temptation to extenuate them, and it is probably this point to which he alludes when he declares that he has no dispute with Mr. Prendergast on matters of fact. The following passage sufficiently conveys the impression which he seeks to leave on the minds of his readers:—

"Such was the Cromwellian settlement of Ireland—unrelentingly severe on the authors of the chronic misery under which the island had so long lain paralyzed, infinitely favourable to her future prospects if the wound, at last cauterized, was never allowed to re-open. The owners of the soil had forfeited their rights and were deprived of them. The religion out of which the worst of their crimes had originated was proscribed. These two things accomplished, Ireland was identified with England, and made a full participator in every advantage which England possessed. The separate Parliament—fruitful mother of so much mischief—was swept away. The Irish representatives came to Westminster, and the two countries were made one under Cromwell's administration. For the first and last time, the sole object of the English Government was to further, to the utmost possible degree, the advancement and prosperity of Irish industry. Even the expatriation to Connaught was conceived and carried out in no ill will to those who were removed. 'No one,' says Clarendon, 'was exported who had not forfeited his life by rebellion; and it was the only way to save them from utter destruction, for such was their humour that no English man or woman could stray a mile from their homes but they were found murdered or stripped by the Irish, who lay in wait for them; so that the soldiers, if they had been allowed to remain in the country, would have risen upon them and totally destroyed them.'"

In short, Cromwell was a ruler of Ireland after Mr. Froude's own heart, sternly enforcing the duties of property by turning out *en masse* all the proprietors who had failed to perform them, while he protected the "earth tillers" in their industry, consistently acting on the principle that Ireland must be Protestantized and Anglicized, and, with this view, shutting all the Catholics and Celts in Connaught. Nor is it possible to gainsay the marvellous success of Cromwell's method, if success is to be measured by the prosperity of "Ireland" as a country, and not of the Irish people. It has never been seriously denied that Cromwell's settlers, aided by a liberal commercial policy, did more in a few years to develop agricultural and manufacturing resources than would have been done in generations by the native Irish. But the production of a given result, whether material or moral, is surely not the supreme object of Government. The supreme object of Government is to raise a given population to the highest level of happiness and virtue which it is capable of attaining, and this object Cromwell scarcely attempted to realize. He aimed, as Mr. Froude tells us at making Connaught a second Wales, and established an Anglo-Scotch proprietary over all the other provinces, with the Irishry for hewers of wood and drawers of water. Doubtless, had this plan been consistently followed out by his successors, we might have been spared the Irish difficulty of later times; but the question is whether the English race could or would have undertaken, before God and man, the responsibility of crushing out the national life of the Irish race. The really statesmanlike features of Cromwell's Government were not his deportations of Irish landowners to Connaught and the West Indies, or his proscription of Catholic worship, but his vigorous maintenance of order and suppression of the Irish Parliament. Had the work thus commenced a century and a half before the Union been allowed a few years longer to consolidate itself, the healing influence of time might have proved effectual, there might have been no Jacobite reaction or Tyrconnell Parliament or Revolution Settlement, and remedial legislation, instead of the Penal Laws, might have dated from the reign of William III.

But an age of temporizing and feeble administration set in once more. The Irish Parliament was re-constructed, the Irish Episcopal Church was re-established, and the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, though a necessary consequence of the Restoration, disturbed the new land system founded by Cromwell, and with it the sense of security in the agricultural classes. In re-capitulating the final results of the Rebellion, Sir William Petty computes that whereas before 1641 at least two-thirds of all the good land in Ireland had belonged to "the Irish" and one-third to "the English," these proportions had been reversed by Christmas, 1672, the Irish Catholics now owning less than one-third of the whole. He remarks, however, that of those who pretended innocence, seven out of eight had their claims allowed and recovered their estates, although not one in twenty was really innocent. It was Protestant Nonconformists rather than Catholics who became the objects of suspicion and oppression under the restored Monarchy, the Penal Laws against the latter being suspended, while many of the former were driven to emigrate from Ireland. It was Protestants, too, who chiefly suffered by the Navigation Act, which destroyed the shipping interest of Ireland, and was the precursor of those nefarious statutes against her woollen trade, extinguished by Strafford, but revived by Cromwell. At last a violent Catholic reaction set in, and was actively encouraged by James II., too worthily represented by the unscrupulous Tyrconnell. Civil war soon raged again in Ireland, and while Derry and Enniskillen were defending themselves gallantly against James's armies, a Parliament convened in Dublin by Tyrconnell passed a series of vindictive measures, to which Mr. Froude points as the "legitimate fruit" of a conciliatory policy:—

"Every one who held an estate under the Acts of Settlement was dispossessed. The old proprietors were reinstated in their inheritance, and made the happy owners of the wealth which had accumulated there. The ejected colonists were to receive compensation when they could get it. The Irish Catholics were thus restored to all which they had lost by the Rebellion of 1641. There remained to be recovered the forfeitures from the Elizabethan wars, and the six counties of the Ulster settlement. The process taken upon these was as complete as it was summary. Almost all the leading Protestants in Ireland were comprehended by name in one sweeping act of attainder. Two thousand six hundred landowners, commencing with the Archbishop of Dublin and the Duke of Ormond, were declared guilty of adherence to the Prince of Orange, and to have forfeited their estates by treason. Two months' respite only was allowed to such of them as were still in Ireland to present themselves in Dublin and take their trial. Each member of the House of Commons gave in a list of his Protestant neighbours and guilt was assumed in the absence of proof of innocence. The habitual absentees were struck out, because, as residing in England or Scotland under the usurpation, and not having returned to Ireland to defend their natural sovereign, their treason stood confessed. Those who had fled since the disturbances betrayed a consciousness of guilt, and were to be accounted guilty till they cleared themselves. The conditions of 1652 were reversed. Then all Catholics were held responsible for the rebellion of 1641; now all Protestants were partisans of the Prince of Orange. The question at issue was whether England had or had not a right to govern Ireland, and the right depended on the relative strength of the two countries. If the Irish could succeed in driving the invaders out by force, history would see only legitimate retribution in the proceedings of James's Parliament. Another Act swept away the personal property, goods, chattels, stock, debts, bonds, arrears of rent of every person who was in arms against King James, or who, by the previous statutes, was declared to have forfeited his real estate. Schools and colleges were transferred to Catholic management; the churches and the Church property were given back to Catholic bishops and priests. Poynings' Act was repealed, and Ireland was declared independent; while in harmony with the language which James had ingeniously used to advance Romanism behind principles which were abjured in every Catholic country in Europe, laws interfering with liberty of conscience were declared repealed. Liberty of conscience might be safely conceded in a country where, if the present measures could be maintained, no Protestant was likely to remain."

The graphic pen of Macaulay has made the Irish campaign of William III. familiar as household words to English readers, and Mr. Froude modestly forbears to dwell at length on the siege of Derry, or the battles of the Boyne, Athlone, and Aghrim. On the other hand, he enters fully into the vexed question arising out of the celebrated Articles of Limerick. One of these Articles purported to guarantee Irish Catholics the same rights and privileges as they enjoyed in the reign of Charles II.; another purported to exempt officers and soldiers in arms under King James's commission from the penalty of confiscation and other civil disabilities. The first was clearly violated by the subsequent Penal Laws, the second was observed and solemnly ratified by the English Parliament, so far as it concerned the officers and soldiers therein designated. But it appears that, as originally drawn, this Article included all persons under the protection of King James's troops in six counties, and William III. bore witness that a clause thus extending its operation was omitted by a mere oversight. In spite of Mr. Froude's scepticism, his testimony must, we think, be taken as conclusive; but the King himself could not have made, and neither Ginckell nor the Lords Justices pretended to make an unconditional compact. What they promised was that they would use their best endeavours to procure a confirmation of the whole Treaty from the Irish Parliament, and the sequel proved that in so promising they had miscalculated the real temper of that body, now composed of Protestants. In truth, Irish Protestants were at last minded to "make a final end" of Romanism, and Mr. Froude severely censures William for a lenity, proceeding, he holds, from sheer ignorance of Irish character, which checked and crippled their intentions. The Irish Celts, he submits, had shown themselves utterly untrustworthy and unruly, equally incapable of defending their independence with the sword and of living peaceably under the sway of others. The Romish clergy had repaid toleration with the basest ingratitude, not once only, but again and again being the instigators of every rebellion since the Reformation, and ever plotting secretly against the English Throne and nation. It would have been true wisdom, and true mercy, in his judgment, to have recognized these permanent and irremediable facts as the only sound basis of legislation for Ireland, and he sighs over the weakness of William III. in letting slip a fairer opportunity than was offered to Cromwell of "making Ireland, without real injustice, a Protestant country." A short passage which closes his first Book embodies his own conception of what ought to have been done at that supreme crisis in the fortunes of Ireland, and forms a somewhat ominous prelude to Book II., which begins with "The opening of the Pena Era."

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(To be continued.)

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